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ATLANTIC EDITION FIVE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Cereal Crops Must Increase, Stalin Warns

Russia's Population Boom Pushes Per Capita Yield Below 1913 Level

Mechanization to Aid

Thousands of Machines Planned to Boost Farmers to Increased Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MOSCOW—In spite of the fact that weather conditions in 1935 were excellent, and that the state has spent additional billions of rubles in mechanizing agriculture, the per capita yield of cereal grains in Soviet Russia has not yet reached the prewar level.

According to figures made public by Joseph Stalin himself, the Russian grain yield in 1935 was about 91,600,000 metric tons, as compared with 76,000,000 tons in 1913. But the population of Soviet Russia in 1935, according to Soviet official estimates, was 171,000,000 as compared with 138,000,000 for this same territory in 1913. The per capita grain yield therefore is still well below the 1913 level.

Bigger Yield Needed
The inadequacy of the present yield was stressed by Mr. Stalin in a speech in which he emphasized that a sharp increase in grain production is urgently necessary. He suggested that within three or four years the grain yield must reach at least 117,000,000 metric tons. He expressed confidence that the new large-scale agriculture could accomplish this result.

Mr. Stalin's confidence was based upon the showing during 1935 of the new army of skilled agricultural mechanists and farm managers. The superior use of combine-harvesters is cited as an evidence of the rate of progress. During 1935 each combine harvested an average of 642 acres, as compared with 215 acres in 1933 and 310 acres in 1934. Combines harvested a total of 16,910,000 acres in 1935, whereas the "plan" had called for only 11,875,000 acres.

Why More Food?
The urgent necessity for a sharp increase in the grain yield during the next three or four years was explained in detail by Mr. Stalin. Industrialization has doubled the urban population, and reduced the number of peasants who must feed the cities. Large sections of agriculture have been converted to "technical" crops, such as cotton—whose output has doubled—sugar beets and flax. Grain farms must also feed these workers.

Millions of poor peasants, maintained at subsistence level in prewar Russia, are demanding more food under the "workers' state." If living standards are to be raised, both urban and rural workers must receive more meat and fats, which means that more grain must be provided for animals. And the Russian population, under a comparatively modern government, is increasing by about 3,000,000 persons yearly.

Farm Machinery
The conversion of Russia from small-scale to large-scale farming has proceeded at a rate unparalleled in history. In a few years the Soviet Government has purchased abroad or built in its own works 278,413 tractors, 50,000 combine-harvesters and thousands of other specialized machines for the use of agriculture. In 1936 alone, it is planned to manufacture 100,000 tractor-drawn seeders.

During the same period, the Government has persuaded or forced about 100,000 individual peasants, whose holdings averaged less than 10 acres, to combine their holdings in collective farms, in which they retain the use of small garden plots but cultivate lands in common. The state retains control of all agricultural machinery, which is assembled in machine-tractor stations and turned to state and collective farms.

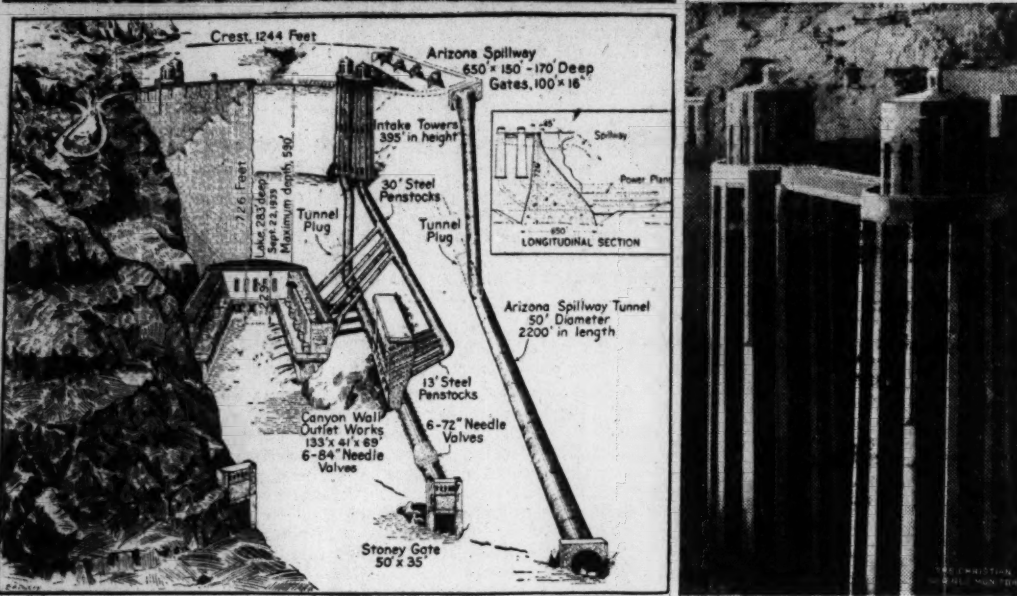
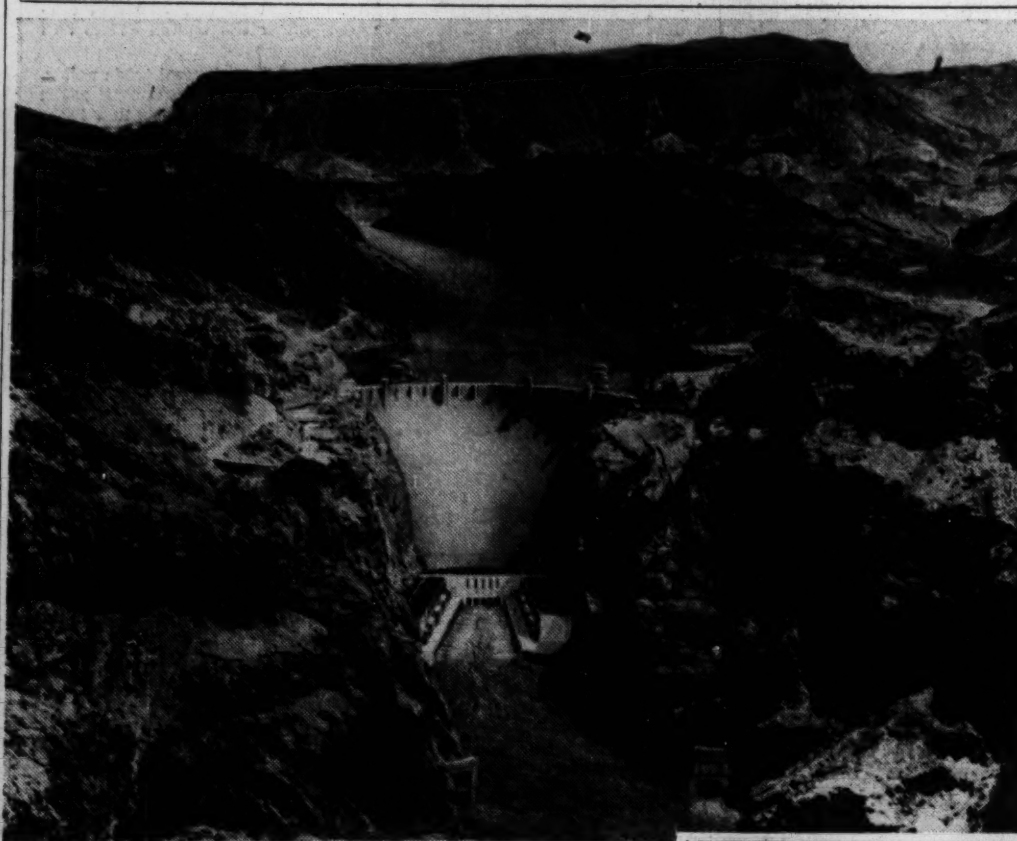
Family Estimates
It is probable that the communist rulers had hoped that this new large-scale agriculture would have reached before this time the prewar per capita yield. There is evidence that they underestimated the tremendous cost and difficulty of training millions of peasants, for the most part illiterate, in the unfamiliar methods of large-scale farming and in the use of machines such as most peasants had never even seen before. The difficulty was increased because Soviet industry also was expanding during this period, and peasants had to be trained to operate agricultural machines.

Three good crop years in succession have helped to bring Soviet agriculture through this critical period. The state has now provided enough machines, and trained enough mechanics to operate them, so that the new agriculture is in a position to face the prospect of inevitable "bad years" with the possibility of supplying the country's needs.

Even with the advantages of centralized control, which permits the universal application of modern natural scientific methods in a country where the average of peasant intelligence is still very low, the new Soviet agriculture will still have to go a long way to demonstrate its superiority to large-scale individual farming in such a country as the United States.

But its superiority to prewar Russian agriculture, which was lamentably inefficient, has already been sufficiently proved.

Saddle That Straddles the Colorado



The View of Boulder Dam With the Power Houses Drawn by an Artist Is the Subject Depicted on the Commemorative Stamp Issued at the Time of President Roosevelt's Visit to the Dam on Sept. 30 and Released by the Post Office Department at Boulder City on That Date. Lower Left: Diagram of the Boulder Dam Project. Lower Right: Intake Towers Through Which the Waters of the Colorado Are Taken to the Giant Power Generators

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Feb. 29

Okada Alive—Japanese Rebellion Collapses

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Tokyo—Premier Keisuke Okada of Japan lives. The bullets that the whole world believed had killed him did not touch him. Since the first news flash of his assassination, he has been deliberating with Japanese officials, who, the world believed, were seeking his successor. While the world tensely conjectured what hand would steady Japan, now that the Premier was killed, the hand of the Premier never relinquished its grip on the destinies of Japan.

Events—and the Oriental genius for secrecy—thus penned an epochal drama on the grand scale: violent deeds, false clues, great figures and a smashing climax. And few there are now who believe that the curtain has finally fallen.

Reports of the Premier's assassination, duping the entire world, disclose one primary thing—it is impossible to know finally events or results until normal communications are restored.

The Premier survives because the assassins who broke into his residence Wednesday morning mistook Col. Denzo Matsuo, his brother-in-law, for the Premier himself.

Before the dramatic news that the Premier lived was flashed to the world, the collapse of the armed rebellion was announced. Loyal troops of the Imperial Guard had made ready with tanks and guns to force the mutineers from the police headquarters buildings and barracks where they were holed in when the final surrender came.

Premier Okada's presence at the head of the Japanese Cabinet suggests that the military coup may prove, after all, an utter failure, that it may have advanced the cause of military ascendancy not a whit, that it may in no wise have disenfranchised the thousands of Japanese who voted for more liberal and socially progressive measures.

Surrender of Rebels: Page 1.

Rail Rates—Low-Price-More-Profit Idea Tested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The railroads of the nation are to become great laboratories in which the Federal Government will study the effect of trying to wipe out deficits by reducing charges. The Interstate Commerce Commission's order cutting passenger rates 3.6 a mile to 2 cents a mile is seen as a bold move to test the theory of many economists that lower prices will so increase the volume of business that the result will be higher profits. It is far from a shot in the dark, however, for southern railroads with an experimental rate of 15 increased its 1934 passenger revenues 13.6 per cent over the previous year.

Some Eastern railroads, many of which do not want to be experimental laboratories, plan to contest the ruling in court. Airline and bus officials stated that they plan no immediate change in their rates to meet the competition of reduced railroad fares.

Pan-American—Mexico Consents to Conference

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F.—Mexico enthusiastically accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to attend the projected conference of North and South (Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Boston News Today:

Pennsylvania Head Hails Lower Rates As Rail Boom
Curley Gives Conciliation Luncheon to End Strike
Goodwin Scores Leniency Shown Drunken Drivers
Edwards Keeps WPA Plum As Democrats Disagree
Langone Demands Probe of Granite Contracts
Why Doesn't Fore River Bridge Open? Autoists Demand

Many other interesting stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Farley Found To Err in Air Mail Debacle

Legal Report Frees Lines of All Liability on Canceled Contracts

Burden on New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—A figurative bombshell burst in the politically charged atmosphere of the capital here today with word of a two-year Department of Justice investigation resulting in the conclusion that the grounds on which the Roosevelt Administration based its cancellation of air mail contracts of all major domestic air lines contain nothing which would justify either criminal or civil prosecution against the air lines.

While official silence was maintained on the subject, the Monitor was able to confirm, from responsible Government sources, the fact that such a legal investigation has been concluded; that a formal report on it will shortly be submitted to the Attorney General and subsequently to the White House; and that, in the meantime, a consciousness of its political implications is causing grave concern to publicity chiefs of the Administration.

On Delicate Ground
It was also learned on unquestioned authority that the report itself has the effect of clearing the air lines of any actual violation of law in the negotiation of the contracts during the Hoover Administration, and leaves the Roosevelt-Farley cancellation maneuver nothing better to stand on than "irregularities" and the appearance of impropriety.

In view of the fact that the cancellation of the mail contracts produced an adverse public reaction, it has been considered extremely important to the Administration to be able to justify what it did on a strictly legal basis. If such justification can be shown to be non-existent, it automatically provides the political opposition with a diamond-studded issue on a solid gold platter. Republicans have already charged that the cancellation was a political move.

Support for Charge
If they can support their charge with a report prepared within the Department of Justice itself they have something better than they ever dared hope for.

While the report is still, of course, secret, it is learned that it confines itself strictly to evidence admissible in court. On the basis of such evidence it finds that while there were certain "irregularities" in the formulation of the mail contracts, there was nothing which strictly speaking, would warrant prosecution of the companies under either criminal or civil law.

The investigation was made by Col. Carl L. Ristine, who was made a special assistant to the Attorney General for the purpose. It was undertaken at the instance of Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, that an impartial legal study be made into the whole history of the air-mail contracts culminating in the sensational order which canceled them and put the carrying of the air mail for a brief interim period into the hands of the army.

Question
It has only recently been completed. The question was immediately raised then whether it should be kept where it is until more propitious political moment, or started on a journey through government red tape which must eventually bring it out into publication.

It is understood that this question was submitted to the White House itself, and that orders were issued from there "to let it come." It is expected to be made public on the ground that no matter how politically damaging, it will be easier to face the report itself than another storm of criticism for suppressing something adverse to the New Deal.

This latest development follows closely on the heels of several incidents which have laid the Administration open to the charge of attempting to suppress politically dangerous or critical material. There was the incident of naval officers forbidden to speak at a patriotic rally which had been the sounding board for an attack by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in the (Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Japanese Coup Collapses With News of 'Okada Safe'; Premier Reassumes Office



Wide World
Admiral Keisuke Okada
Veteran Liberal Statesman Reported Safe in Military Coup, Who Has Relieved Reins of Government at Tokyo.

Rebel Officers and Men Finally Capitulate to Government

Safety of Premier Told in Communiqué

Assassins Shot Secretary Who Resembled Him; Fact Kept Secret

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TOKYO, Feb. 29—The Japanese armed rebellion collapsed today under the weight of the loyal Imperial Army, the insurgent soldiers surrendering en masse while Premier Keisuke Okada—whom the whole world had believed assassinated—appeared alive and unhurt.

The mutineers, who sprang a swift coup at dawn Wednesday, attacked Liberal elder statesmen and seized government centers, finally yielding their positions after the loyal troops rumbled tanks into place and launched an advance.

Reassumes Premiership

Premier Okada, officially listed as one of four victims of the assassins' swords and guns, reassumed the premiership, having eluded the killers who invaded his official residence Wednesday and slew his brother-in-law, Col. Denzo Matsuo, who bore a close resemblance to Premier Okada.

The United States Embassy announced a checkup of the American community showed no Americans were harmed or molested seriously during the rebellion, despite the abnormal conditions which gripped the capital for four days.

Considerate

While some Americans chafed against the restrictions of their movements under martial law, the Embassy announced that it found the Japanese military was markedly considerate of the safety of foreign diplomats and residents during the crisis.

All the 1000 rebels surrendered or were captured, the headquarters of the martial law administration announced, after Lieut.-Gen. Kohel Kashii's command advanced on the rebel positions in the center of the capital, and machine-gun firing was heard.

The announcement that Premier Okada—one of the four Liberal elder statesmen previously announced to have been assassinated—was found alive, came officially from the Japanese Cabinet.

Fumio Goto, Home Minister who became acting Premier while Emperor Hirohito, Imperial princes, high militarists and ministers sought a new Premier under the insurgents' insistence on their ideal of government, was formally relieved of his post.

The Announcement

The secretariat announced: "When the Japanese armed rebellion broke out, Premier Okada was reported killed in the official residence. Now, however, it is disclosed that the person there killed was actually Col. Denzo Matsuo."

"It was discovered that Premier Okada was living unharmed. Yesterday morning, Premier Okada tendered his resignation to the throne through Acting Premier Goto."

Premier Okada remained, however as Premier, when he tendered his resignation, Emperor Hirohito commanded him to remain in office until his successor was named.

Premier Okada's reappearance unhurt, however, was kept a secret until the rebellion was quelled.

Insurgents Disarmed

Government communiques announced the three-day siege of the rebels, which paralyzed the heart of the empire, ended shortly after noon with the disarming of the rank and file of the insurgents—and the arrests of at least 15 officers—completed.

The Government insisted that the subjugation was achieved without the firing of a shot and without bloodshed since the tragic Wednesday morning when—in the original belief—four of the Empire's most venerated statesmen were slaughtered. The rebels were wounded gravely in the assassinations which launched the coup.

Blind Ignorance

A spokesman for the martial law headquarters declared the rank and file of the insurgents were misled by a "group of radical officers."

"The majority of the soldiers were ignorant of the meaning of the affair, and blindly followed their officers," he asserted. "Nobody can find it in his heart to call such soldiers rebels."

The spokesman disclosed that for all three days of the siege, before force finally was resorted to, divisional and regimental commanders "reasoned with these soldiers personally by means of leaflets, balloons, trailing writing, and telephone calls."

Expected Sooner

Even before the suppression was completed, General Kashii announced in a communiqué: "The majority of insurgent non-commissioned officers and privates, with the exception of small units still in the Premier's residence and the Sanno Hotel, have surrendered without much resistance."

"It is expected the subjugation of the rebels will be completed shortly." A later communiqué announced: "The restoration of peace will shortly be effected, and the ban on press and communications lifted."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Big Tax Problem Centers Around AAA Ruling Loss

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—With Congress setting ruefully at work today on the order for \$1,137,000,000 in new taxes, analysis reveals that the problem breaks up into two very different categories. Real labors will commence after Tuesday, when President Roosevelt has announced he will send a message to Congress specifying Treasury needs.

On the one hand is the Treasury need for about \$620,000,000 in annually recurrent taxes; recurrent, that is, until the bonus is amortized nine years hence and the farm subsidy ceases. To write a general excise tax, very like a processing tax but applying to more products and at a slightly lower rate, is regarded as a relatively simple matter technically. Politically, of course, it is far from simple. But a general tax to produce \$620,000,000 a year is a matter of no great complexity.

Problem Is Complicated
On the other hand, to recoup the Treasury for approximately \$500,000,000, which it lost through the Supreme Court's AAA decision is far from simple, technically, politically or constitutionally.

The President's own handwritten breakdown of his tax figures clearly reveals the distinction. His first item, \$120,000,000 for the bonus, is to run nine years, and during that period together with the money already being set aside annually, will pay the total bonus charges.

By 1945 the entire debt would be extinguished on this timetable. Some calculators have included the full outlay to bond-chasing veterans which will come after June 15—probably as high as \$1,500,000,000 and maybe more—as a part of the annual deficit. This reasoning the President attacks, although he will have to borrow that amount and more to meet the demands from the veterans, and then he will recoup the Treasury through the nine-year tax.

The President's second item, \$500,000,000 as a substitute annual tax to take care of the farm subsidy, will (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Labor and Capital War in Japan Held To Blame for Coup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—Sensational political developments in Japan are serving to obscure social, labor and economic conditions which are the fundamental causes of the revolt of a part of the Tokyo garrison on Wednesday last, it was declared in authoritative sources here today.

Individuals and corporations which have interests in Japan and organizations like the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations viewed developments there as merely "surface manifestations of fundamental economic maladjustments" which have grown out of a prosperity wave in which special interests—financial and manufacturing—have prospered beyond anything ever known heretofore in the Far East, while labor and small industry, particularly in agriculture, has been ground between the upper and nether millstones.

The result, it was declared, has been a growing unrest of which a faction of the army, popularly known in the western world as fascist, has taken advantage to strengthen its own position and impose its will in the drafting of policy on the mainland.

Institute Stresses Economics

The American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, commenting on the situation today, stressed that these "fundamental economic maladjustments" should not be obscured "by the more sensational aspects of the military coup."

Ban on Foreigners

Owning Property Is Tightened in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Foreign rights in Mexico are sharply defined by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in an official interpretation of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution in which the right to own real estate, oil or mining concessions and water rights is definitely limited to Mexican citizens, by birth or by naturalization.

Certain exceptions may be granted under the Constitution to individuals or companies which renounce any right to special protection by their respective governments.

Under no conditions, however, can foreign individuals or companies acquire property within zones bordering along the Mexican frontiers or seacoasts. These zones include all territory within 100 kilometers (approximately 62 miles) of the American, Guatemalan, or British Honduran borders and all land lying within 50 kilometers (31 miles) of the sea. Further restrictions bar any foreigner from membership in a Mexican company acquiring such property.

The interpretation also forbids foreign stock companies from taking possession of land for agricultural purposes.

Just what effect the new interpretation of the Constitution will have is still unknown. Observers feel that large corporations will find it more to their disadvantage than will individuals coming to Mexico to buy and operate small mines or farms.

Conceited Airmen Barred on Buses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Don't" notices have now largely disappeared from public conveyances; but Londoners have just been reminded of the numerous warnings and even advice on deportment which were forced on passengers in 1936.

The Omnibus Law of that year which has recently been reprinted in The Times, includes the following points:

Keep your feet off the seats. . . . Do not impose on the conductor the necessity of finding you change; he is not a banker. Sit with your limbs straight, and do not with your legs describe an angle of 45, thereby occupying the room of two persons. Do not spit upon the straw. You are not in a hogsty. . . . Behave respectfully to females, and put not an unprotected lass to the blush. . . .

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Latest Italian Victory Seen Leading Into New Difficulties; Ethiopian Morale Still Holds

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The fall of Amba Alaji, which was announced in the Badoglio communiqué Friday, is both a sign that the Italian supply services are now working much more satisfactorily than in earlier stages of the campaign and that the defeat of Ras Mulgueta at Enderta was more complete than Ethiopian official communiqués have allowed.

It would be a mistake, however, to regard the latest Italian success as in any way decisive. Indeed, if Ethiopian morale holds, each further advance adds to Italy's difficulties. It increases the length of communications and lays them more open to flank attacks.

Ethiopian Skill Unproven

It has to be admitted, however, that the Ethiopians hitherto have not shown themselves adepts at guerrilla warfare which is ideal strategy against an enemy situated as the Italians are today in the north. Their raids have been spasmodic, infrequent. They should have been daily or rather nightly occurrences, military observers say.

Italian forces are strung out along a narrow salient nearly 100 miles deep, but only about 20 wide for two thirds of its length.

Supplies must come along two roads which, despite the efforts of Italian roadmakers, are still little better than tracks.

The Ethiopians lie concealed within a few miles of both roads yet one scarcely ever hears of convoys being raided. The Ethiopians in fact mostly seem wedded to mass charges which in face of vastly superior Italian armament are little better than mass suicide.

Morale Maintained

Nevertheless if Ethiopian morale is still good—and indications are that it is—the Italian position today is strategically weaker than it was before they advanced from Makale.

Part at least of Ras Mulgueta's army is known to have fallen back in good order. But even if it had been entirely routed several other Ethiopian armies, each a complete unit with its own source of supplies, are strung out along the road to Dessye. Each of these is capable of offering vigorous resistance if morale is not undermined.

Moreover, Ras Kassa, who is operating in Tembien, only a few miles from the Italian advanced bases,

Adowa and Adigrat, is evidently beginning to resume activity. It is important to realize that far from being cut off by the latest Italian advance his army is an independent unit. Ras Kassa's base is Gondar, not Dessye, as the Italians have stated.

Italy May Face Trap

If Ethiopian resistance suddenly stiffened—there are many more formidable obstacles than Alaji on the road to Dessye, notably Abunda Yusef 30 miles to the south of Alaji—the Italians might find themselves in an even more disastrous trap than in 1896.

Similarly in the south. The gap in the Ethiopian defense left after defeat of Ras Desta Demtu is now being made good. The ground captured in Gen. Rodolfo Graziani's advance is mainly desert inhabited by nomad Somalis. At Neghelli, the Italians are within striking distance of the real Ethiopia. But this means fighting in the mountains where the tanks are of less value than in deserts. All military comments thus agree if General Graziani pushed his advance further in this direction he would be wasting time. Fresh Italian attacks in the direction of Harar or Finir are therefore looked for.

Drive Still in Doubt

Until these have been made and either failed or succeeded, the issue of the campaign in the south remains in doubt. There as in the north Italy's overwhelming superiority in material is largely counterbalanced by Ethiopian's greater mobility. The Italians are prisoners of their own machines in a country where machines, except airplanes, are at a discount. After advance weeks must be spent in getting up supplies.

Even were the Ethiopians to sue for peace today the Italians would still be in a highly complicated situation. Owing to the federal organization of the country the Emperor Haile Selassie's submission would not necessarily mean that of the chiefs. Ras Seyoum, for instance, whose province of Tigré is the only really Ethiopian province the Italians have so far occupied, might be expected to go on fighting. The military occupation of the whole country would be essential and would involve a huge expense and probably heavy fighting.

Policy of Retreat

Meanwhile, however, there are no indications that the Ethiopians have had enough. The Emperor has always enjoined a policy of retreat. It is possible that he has done so again and on this occasion has been obeyed. In any case, it would be wise to discount stories of casualties.

Finally, there is the question of the rains. Little rains are capricious and generally take the form of occasional storms which, while admittedly a nuisance, are not likely to prevent military operations. But the big rains which begin in June are a different matter. If the Italians have to bivouac through these most of their soldiers will wish themselves back in Italy long before the rains end in September.

News of 'Okada Safe' Brings End to Coup

(Continued from Page 1)

soon thereafter. Citizens who had evacuated their homes will not be permitted to return until further notice.

Manifesto by Plane

General Kashiil then addressed a manifesto to the noncommissioned officers and enlisted men among the insurgents—but excluding their officers—asserting:

"By Imperial command, you have been ordered to return to your barracks. If you disobey this order, you must be regarded as traitors. You may consider what you have been doing right, but if you come to see the error of your ways, there is no use continuing resistance. It is not too late to cease your resistance even now.

"If you return now, your offenses will be forgiven. Your fathers, brothers and the whole nation are praying for you to return immediately to your barracks."

This manifesto was showered on the rebel concentrations by airplane, reminding the insurgents of the command of their emperor, to them a divine ruler.

The martial law headquarters announcing in a communiqué, after the rebels were rounded up, that normal railway traffic was restored at noon. Street cars and taxicabs were still forbidden to run. The ban which had prohibited all domestic telegrams except those in the Japanese language was lifted.

Kept Secret

Since Friday morning, Emperor Hirohito, Cabinet Ministers and other leaders knew that Premier Okada was alive, but they kept the story secret until the rebellion in which he was believed to have been assassinated was suppressed.

Although the resuscitated Premier's first official act was to tender his resignation, the Emperor commanded him to continue in office until his successor was chosen. Hence, he was still the liberal Elder Statesman head of the Government.

Secretary Slain for Premier

The assassins, who broke into the official residence of the Premier at dawn Wednesday, mistook Col. Denzo Matsuo, brother-in-law and secretary of Okada, for the Premier himself.

They shot the Colonel as he sought to flee through the garden, left his body there in the snow throughout the day, covered only by a mat, and finally permitted two other secretaries to remove him.

A photograph of Premier Okada and Colonel Matsuo together, taken a few months ago, indicates the resemblance between the two men.

They Looked Alike

Both are of about medium Japanese height, with heavily wrinkled faces, small clipped white mustaches and nearly bald heads.

The mutilated body of one could be mistaken easily for the other by persons not familiar with the two men.

One of Premier Okada's secretaries said he knew the dead man was Colonel Matsuo as soon as the rebels yielded the body Thursday, but the insurgents evidently were convinced their victim was the Premier.

Hisatane Sakomizu, private secretary to the Premier, said that Premier Okada had been at the Emperor's palace since Friday morning, participating in conferences before

Twenty-five years ago Hill Stores promised the people of Alabama "Better Foods for Less Money." And that we have kept our promise is evidenced by our growth and ever-increasing popularity. Today the "Silver Jubilee" banners are unfurled for the opening of our greatest sale. We bid you welcome. Come, celebrate with us and save.

HILL STORES
BIRMINGHAM'S FAVORITE FOOD STORES
PIGGY WIGGLY

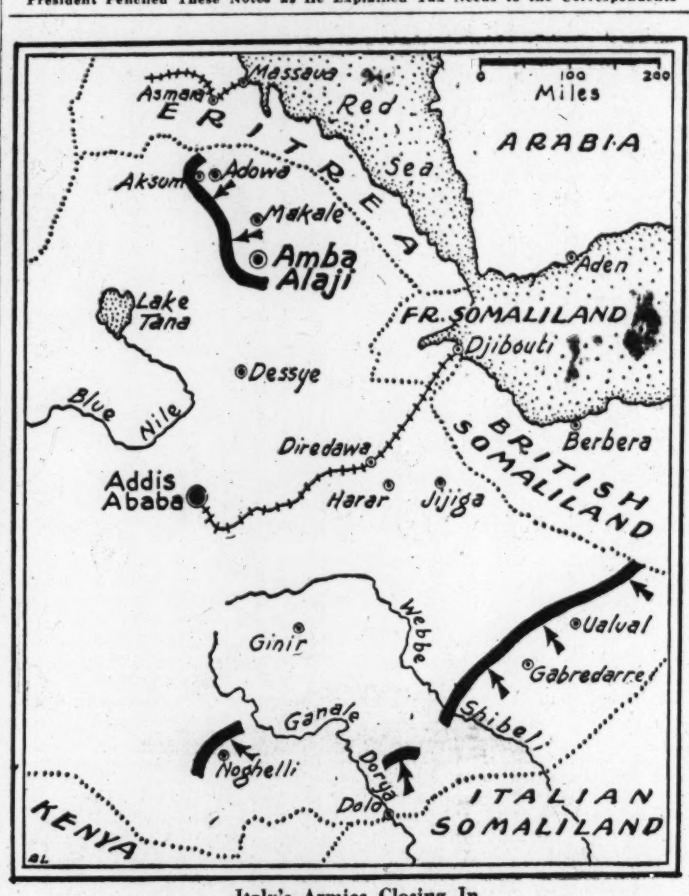
The BUY of 1936
Sears
Golden Jubilee
COLDSPOT
Electric Refrigerator
Sears Roebuck & Co.
1805 Second Avenue N.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

President's Tax Memo

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

United:
New Tax - Bonus - Annual
for 9 years 120,000,000
Substitute Tax - Annual
in place of Processing Tax 500,000,000
Reimbursement Tax
to cover what Processing Tax would have brought in
in fiscal year '36 -
This not to be permanent,
but could be spread over
1 to 2 years 500,000,000
Rund figures 1,120,000,000
Total increase 1,137,000,000

Wide World For the Press
President Filled These Notes as He Explained Tax Needs to the Correspondents



racks. If you disobey this order, you must be regarded as traitors. You may consider what you have been doing right, but if you come to see the error of your ways, there is no use continuing resistance. It is not too late to cease your resistance even now.

"If you return now, your offenses will be forgiven. Your fathers, brothers and the whole nation are praying for you to return immediately to your barracks."

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HILL STORES
BIRMINGHAM'S FAVORITE FOOD STORES
PIGGY WIGGLY

The BUY of 1936
Sears
Golden Jubilee
COLDSPOT
Electric Refrigerator
Sears Roebuck & Co.
1805 Second Avenue N.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Officer's Voice Fills Whole Street In Safety Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29.—Started by a stentorian voice booming out: "One-two-three-four" somewhere above their heads, passersby on South Broad Street the past day or two have glanced up to catch sight of Gabriel-like loudspeaker horns attached to street-light standards.

The numbers represent no secret code, however. Amplification experts were simply testing a little scheme they have worked out to aid Philadelphia police in their safety campaign during the week beginning March 1.

Traffic officers on duty in Safety Week will use amplifying system to address drivers and pedestrians who seem to merit verbal guidance—or rebuke. Those pungent comments which policemen make to drivers who roll merrily on as lights change to red, will now be audible, not only to the culprit, but to everyone else within the block.

Faces are expected to turn as red as the traffic lights—and it is hoped that new resolutions will be made.

According to officials, many words of kindly advice and caution will be employed. "Slow down a bit there, you in the green roadster!" the mighty voice may cry, or perhaps, "All right, you in the streamliner there, remember accidents are caused by squeezing by on a yellow light—you wouldn't want to dent those nice new fenders, would you?"

Tax Problem Centers On AAA Ruling Loss
(Continued from Page 1)

continue as long as the present farm policy, or anything like it, remains in operation. The sum of \$500,000,000 is only approximate: the Soil Conservation Act now before the President for signature sets that as a maximum, but appropriates only \$400,000,000.

The next item, reimbursement taxes, includes lumped together as \$500,000,000, all that the Treasury lost as a result of the Supreme Court decision on AAA. And in the goal of reimbursement lies a world of difficulty, tax experts are the first to admit. Part of the recouping would be to get back about \$150,000,000 of the \$300,000,000 which processors recovered through court suits and other avoidances of payment.

Soaking the Windfalls

That amount, the President and his advisers insist, was a windfall falling happily in the laps of the great packing houses and other firms. Such companies, they say, had already passed the tax on to consumers, and now find themselves in possession of windfalls running in individual cases into scores of millions of dollars.

The method of recovering these sums would be through what is tentatively called a "corporation gift tax," or an impost on "unearned, extraordinary corporate income." The purpose is to equalize the position of these processors who never paid or have recovered their money, and the processors who did pay and are not recovering.

The remainder of the "reimbursement taxes"—some \$350,000,000 consists of taxes which would have been paid but were not, as a result of the AAA decision.

For New Processing Tax

To get this amount, it has been suggested to impose a processing tax from the earliest possible legal date until June 30, the end of the present fiscal year. It would thus not be retroactive, but would bring in funds before the altogether new tax designed to garner the \$500,000,000 referred to in the President's second item would come into action.

While it is apparently President Roosevelt's intention to recapture that "windfall" of \$150,000,000 all at once, he did state that these reimbursement taxes of \$500,000,000 might be spread over two or three years. Such a spread would presumably apply to the \$350,000,000 estimated to be left after the \$150,000,000 is recaptured. But long court battles over the recovery seem certain, with the outcome in doubt.

The size of the tax bill staggered Congress, although there had been preliminary warning. Republican leaders indicated that they would support the largest possible tax bill, in the words of House Leader Representative Bertrand H. Snell, because "a tax bill of this size will make the nation tax conscious, and, perhaps, stop this orgy of extravagance and waste."

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which must handle the bill, expressed the typical rueful feeling of House Democrats when he said: "If the President proposed this I suppose we can get something out like it."

House Might Lower It

"Of course, the House may lower it. I had hoped to have a \$500,000,000 bill limited to financing the farm program, but I never said that we might not have to have something else."

In this mood, the long, stony road back to fiscal solvency is pointed out to the Congress. Whether it can be traversed is the more fundamental problem. But in responsible quarters there was much support for the President's program. Typical comment was: "It's the honorable thing to start paying the bill. But it was a task Congress is proud to undertake."

Legislation that has voted increased taxes, beginning with former President Hoover's stiff revenue act of 1932.

Sawdust Pile Burns On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RALEIGH, N. C.—Snows have fallen and rains have soaked into the ground, causing rivers throughout North Carolina to overflow their banks. But "Hawley's sawdust pile" which has been on fire for the past two years, continues to burn, unabated. At one time the burning sawdust heap was covered with a foot of snow. Although the fire was held beneath the surface for several days, it smoldered on, only to blaze up later, as if making up for lost time. The pile is located in Stanley, N. C.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

American republics. President Cardenas stated that he would regard such a conference as a wholesome testimonial to the equality of the republics, as a guarantor of existing peace and as a bulwark to the League of Nations.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull broadcast that "A new era of friendliness, understanding, economic peace, cultural co-operation and economic relations has been inaugurated between the United States and Latin America."

As proof of the effectiveness of the New Deal's reciprocal trade policy, he cited the instance of American trade with Cuba, which has increased over \$100,000,000, or 100 per cent, in the first 15 months of the new trade agreement between these two nations.

Strikes—Electric Workers Stand for Recognition

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

El Paso, Texas—The El Paso Electric Company became virtually beleaguered, as organized labor declared economic war upon it. The possibility that organized labor—7000 strong—would vote to support the strikers in their boycott of the company's power conjured up the possibility of a city using lanterns, candles and kerosene lamps. The strikers are seeking recognition of their union through their own strength, having dismissed the National Labor Relations Board as futile to aid them.

Akron, Ohio—Edward F. McGrady, federal labor arbiter, hopped a plane, left 14,000 workers of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company still on strike but in possession of a plan which, he predicted, would settle the strike in 24 hours. Labor has accepted it. The company has agreed, at least, to study it. The company, in agreeing to examine the proposal, has surrendered some of its intransigence.

In Ethiopia—'Little Rains' May Halt Italy

Northern Front—The Tembien Section, the "hot spot" of this area, was the stage for a new outburst of fighting. Since Feb. 10, a Fascist advance has penetrated 37 miles, with historic Amba Alaji falling yesterday. Lowering skies, close in and the possibility emerges that Amba Alaji may be the terminus of the present Italian offensive until after the "little rains."

Thirty-seven miles away is Quorom, presumably the next Fascist objective.

London—Military experts who have been watching the progress of the war declare the greater Italian penetration, the greater Italy's danger. The longer the communication lines, the more vulnerable will the Italians become to Ethiopia's guerrilla warfare, which to date has been surprisingly ineffectual, due, perhaps, to the suicidal tendency of the Ethiopians to stick to mass attacks. One force of 80,000 Ethiopians was forced to retreat, but there are, at least, two more armies in the Northern Sector; and if their morale is good, they constitute a threat.

Conductor—Furtwaengler Succeeds Toscanini

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—Wilhelm Furtwaengler, conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, the State Opera in Berlin and the Vienna Philharmonic, has been named to direct the first 10 concerts of the Philharmonic Orchestra in New York next season. His appointment follows the announced retirement of Arturo Toscanini.

Airmail Contracts—Both Sides Cleared

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—There have been frequent efforts to tar the New Deal with corrupt practices or with unethical politics. One such effort appears to have collapsed. A two-year Department of Justice investigation is reliably reported to have concluded that the Administration in canceling the airmail contracts of all major domestic airlines in no way provided grounds for either criminal or civil prosecutions of the New Deal. The report also is understood to have cleared the airlines of any actual infraction of the laws in contract negotiations with the Hoover Administration. Irregularities and improprieties, perhaps, but not infractions.

Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood's dismissal continues to roll up new storm clouds over the Administration, even as others blow over. General Hagood, it appears, was dismissed not for criticizing the WPA, but for criticizing it publicly. General Hagood is now disclosed to have believed that his criticism made before an executive session of a legislative committee would be made public. When he learned that it might, he made efforts to have his criticism deleted.

Baseball—New York Help for Centenary Asked

Albany, N. Y. (AP)—State Senator Walter W. Stokes of Cooperstown has asked the New York Legislature to assist officially and financially in the celebration at Cooperstown in the summer of 1939 of the 100th anniversary of the birth of baseball.

The national game was first played at Cooperstown in 1839.

Capital—Court Asked to Reconsider on TVA

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—With the capital straining for the last reports from Japan and the London Naval Conference, domestic affairs were dwarfed in the public interest. Yet the capital heard the United States Supreme Court petitioned by the Alabama Power Company to reconsider its TVA decision; it heard the Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor charge that falling employment standards for women had resulted from the collapse of the NRA; it heard the President announce he would shortly authorize \$30,000,000 for seed loans to farmers, instead of the \$50,000,000 originally sought by Congress; and it heard that the President is planning a March fishing trip.

Alliance—Reich Decries Franco-Russian Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin—Europe's political hand moves toward another serious hour, with the ratification of the Franco-Russian mutual assistance pact by the Chamber of Deputies. Whether right or wrong, Germany shows a disposition to regard the pact as a violation of the spirit, at least, of the Locarno Pact, and as an open door through which Bolshevism might pour over Europe.

Germany's objections are understood by all students of European affairs, for the pact would strengthen both of Germany's potential opponents. Apprehensions that Germany will immediately retaliate by fortifying the demilitarized Rhineland are discounted. European diplomatic maneuvers since the World War are generally conceded to pivot around the effort of the allied nations to perpetuate the restraints imposed on Germany by the Versailles Treaty and the effort of the defeated powers to escape these strictures.

Farley Found to Err In Air Mail Debacle

(Continued from Page 1)

Wilson Administration. Next came word of suppression of an NRA report on the Schechter decision's effect on wages and hours.

More recently two high officials of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection were dismissed after an investigation of the publication of a confidential report on safety at sea conditions. Finally came the removal from command of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood after revealing critical of New-Deal spending policies.

Paid Tax Bills Reward Snow-Digging Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TRYON, N. C.—In digging Tryon out of its recent 12-inch snow between 20 and 25 citizens of this little mountain resort town found their overdue tax and water bills marked paid.

The plan has been used in Tryon before. C. H. Helms, city treasurer, explained. In common with other municipalities, Tryon has its quota of people unable to pay their taxes and water bills, he continued. These are given an opportunity to work them out at anything that turns up. A good instance, they are given part cash and the remainder in credit on current overdue obligations due the city.

This time it was snow shoveling, and right cheerfully did the debtor crew move it from the downtown streets in short order.

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Students to Watch Government at Work At Capital Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—An institute of government to be attended by approximately 60 students from colleges throughout the country will be held here from March 29 to April 4 under the supervision of the National Institute of Public Affairs.

Members of the institute, chosen by their college presidents, will watch Congress in session, visit the Supreme Court, attend congressional committee hearings and meet with leading government officials, legislators, press correspondents and lobbyists.

Otis T. Wingo, director of the institute, explains that the week's session will be held at the request of the colleges themselves whose faculties realize how impossible it is to get a realistic picture of the actual operations of their Government and political forces out of textbooks. Plans call for the holding of a similar institute in Washington at the same time each year.

Pneumatic Casing Shipments

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of pneumatic casings in December, 1935, totaled 4,133,807 units, an increase of 4.1 per cent over November, and 23.6 per cent over December, 1934, according to estimates of the Rubber Manufacturers Association.

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Quick Empire Building

Hsinking, Capital of Manchoukuo, Offered as Symbol of Japan's Dreams for the Future State; Population Increases; Modern City Emerges

Manchoukuo—Japan's Imperialistic Venture

Third of Six Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

Chief For Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING, Manchoukuo — Japan's ambitious dreams for Manchoukuo are admirably symbolized in the revolutionary change that has come over the appearance of the new capital.

When I was last in this town (then known as Changchun) eight years ago it was a sleepy little railroad junction, which one only remembered as the place to change trains from the Southern Manchuria to the Chinese Eastern Railway system.

Today Hsinking is as active as a Soviet industrial center during the Five-Year Plan. The sound of the ax and the hammer is heard everywhere. A central boulevard runs to the so-called Tating Square (Tating being the name of the era inaugurated by the Emperor Kangle), which is already partially surrounded by three buildings housing the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Education.

New City Emerges

A new Hsinking is in the making, part of it is already built. The population has increased rapidly from 90,000 at the time of the occupation to a figure somewhere between 200,000 and 300,000. Of all the large towns of Manchoukuo, Hsinking is the most devoid of Western influence. There are almost no foreigners, Japanese, of course, excepted, in the city. There were no important business interests or consulates here before the change; and so far only Salvador has seen fit to join Japan in recognizing the new state.

There are both advantages and disadvantages in the maintenance of the theory that Manchoukuo is an independent sovereign state. In some ways nonrecognition has been a definite convenience to Japan. A Soviet protest over a border clash, a British or American protest over the oil monopoly, addressed to Tokyo, can always be blandly disregarded by means of a reply to the effect that the proper address for the protest was Hsinking.

Dual System

On the other hand, the dual system of administration that inevitably grows up when it is simultaneously necessary to preserve a Manchoukuo independence and to insure Japanese control in every department is both complicated and expensive. Two men are often required for the work of one. The language question sometimes raises difficulties, since the Japanese, as a rule, are not good linguists in Chinese and by no means all the higher Manchurian officials understand or speak Japanese.

The usual method at present is to give the title to a Manchurian Minister or Governor and the real power to a Japanese vice-minister or vice-governor. A very important institution is the General Affairs Bureau, nominally subordinate to the Premier, which controls the appointments and work of the Japanese employees in the Manchoukuo state service, of whom there are approximately 3000.

Centralized Control

The administration of the new state is highly centralized. The State Council, which consists of nine members and corresponds in its functions to a Cabinet, initiates legislation, which is ratified by the Privy Council. There is no elected legislative assembly. This was equally true before the change of regime; and, in view of the fact that at least 90 per cent of the people in Manchoukuo are illiterate, it would be unreasonable to expect that democratic institutions could function with much reality or efficiency.

Old provincial lines in Manchoukuo have been obliterated and ten new provinces have been created instead of the four original territorial divisions, Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol. The old-fashioned Chinese feudalism, under which each province was in some measure the private patrimony of its local warlord, under the general suzerainty of Chang Tso-lin and his son, Chang Hsueh-liang, has been stamped out and the central government has drastically curtailed the financial autonomy which the provinces formerly enjoyed.

Still an Armed Camp

One of the most obvious of Japan's problems of empire-building in Manchoukuo is the maintenance of public order outside the large towns and off the railroad lines. While conditions have unquestionably improved by comparison with the state of anarchy and widespread guerrilla fighting that followed the ousting of Chang Hsueh-liang considerable parts of the country still suggest the atmosphere of an armed camp. More than one Japanese official urged me not to travel by train at night off the main lines.

The luxurious streamlined express, "Asia," which covers the distance from Dairen to Harbin in the record time of 15½ hours, was continually patrolled by armed guards on the stretch between Hsinking and Harbin: a forceful reminder that political pacification had not kept pace with economic development.

Bad Railroad Wreck

There have been several bad wrecks on the line between Hsinking and the Korean ports of Rashin and Seishin and clashes between Japanese soldiers and bandits, with moderate casualty lists for the former and larger ones, probably, for the latter, are matters of common occurrence. It is the eastern part of Manchoukuo, where forests and hills afford natural shelter for the bandits, that is apparently most unsettled. Yet the county-seat town of Hsin Min, an hour's ride from Mukden, on the Peiping-Mukden line, where I paid a brief visit, was surrounded by an electrically charged barbed-wire cord, designed to prevent any sudden interruption of unsuspected bandits.

Several factors account for the persistence of this banditism, despite periodic raids, cleanups,

and small campaigns, carried on by the Japanese forces. There is, of course, the heritage of the past. Manchuria is a newly settled part of China, with some of the lawless traditions of the frontier. Banditism has long been an integral part of Chinese rural life. Sometimes it is a form of protest against intolerable oppression. More often it is a form of racketeering, not infrequently connected with the growing of opium. The bandits are the unemployed in a country that knows no unemployment insurance.

Also Political Aspect

At the same time there is a political element in some of the present-day banditism that was absent in the marauding that prevailed under the Changs. Ordinary highway robbery would not get out of their way to attack small parties of Japanese soldiers, or single out Japanese for killing when they attack trains or distribute anti-Japanese leaflets when they make raids.

There are two main sources of what may be called political banditism, or insurgency, in Manchoukuo. In the northeast there are Korean nationalists who have apparently come under Communist influence. Whether they receive direct aid in guns and ammunition from the Soviet authorities is a disputed point. But there seems to be no doubt that they can take refuge in Soviet territory when the pursuit of the Japanese forces becomes too hot, and this naturally facilitates their operations. In the southern part of Manchoukuo Chinese nationalism is the main impelling force of these "bandits" who are not merely out for loot.

How Disorder Spread

The breakdown of local authority during the period of change from the old regime; the flight of many local magistrates and officials certainly promoted the spread of disorder. The most capable Japanese advisers, like the great majority of the Japanese troops, are naturally concentrated in the cities and larger towns. The problem of creating a satisfactory local administration has not been solved.

Economic distress is another factor that must not be overlooked. Since the establishment of Manchoukuo there have been two very disastrous floods, and in the present year there was severe drought in the neighborhood of Antung and in other districts of South Manchuria. At the same time there has been a severe decline in the world price of Manchuria's staple crop, the versatile soybean, which can be used to make almost anything, from soup to salad oil. A ton of soybeans, which brought \$12 on the London market in 1930, is now priced at \$8 15c, and has been as low as \$4 10c.

Farming Loses

To a considerable extent the agricultural problem and the bandit problem in Manchoukuo are closely linked up; and improvement or deterioration in one is apt to be reflected in the other. As against the building boom that is going on in the towns and the new railroad in the countryside, the rural situation is one of stagnation, if not positive retrogression in the agricultural sector. Last year's crop yield was far below average; this year's crop, while better, is still somewhat below average.

Little has been done for education, the corner stone of any effective program of rural rehabilitation. Appropriations for education in the last budget were only about \$3,000,000, as against almost \$60,000,000 for defense and \$45,000,000 for the Board of General Affairs. Most of the elementary schools which were closed at the time of the occupation have reopened, but there is little evidence of further progress. The Northeastern University at Mukden has never been reopened, and is carrying on as "university in exile" at Peking.

If Manchoukuo is to become a contented junior partner of Japan, there must be a long-scale program of rural rehabilitation and improvement and a greater equalization of educational and other opportunities as between Japanese and Manchurians. Otherwise the poverty and hopelessness that confront so large a number of the Manchoukuo peasants are likely to continue to furnish recruits for apostles of discontent, whether these be Moscow-inspired Communists, Chinese Nationalists or mere local brigands.

Economic Troubles Cause Japan's Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

tional aspects of the political drama.

"The mushroom prosperity which Japan has enjoyed in recent years has by no means distributed its benefits equally throughout the country," it was said at the council's headquarters at No. 129 East Fifty-Second Street. "Huge profits in certain industries have brought commensurate gains to individual workers. Confined largely to export and military industries, even this apparent prosperity is now threatened by fears of contracted individual expenditures and a tapering off of the export boom."

The situation was thus seen as almost parallel to that in the United States when the "prosperity era" was nearing its end after the great war.

Over-Efficiency

"The very efficiency which has brought prestige to the fighting services and profits to capitalists, the huge outlays it had entailed have yet to show anything more than an enormous debt and tax burden for the country as a whole."

The resulting economic stress has intensified group antagonism and long standing between landlord and

Where Unemployment Is Almost Unknown



Hsinking, Symbol of Japanese Empire

Above: New Building Construction in the Manchoukuo Capital; Lower Left: New Government Building in Process of Construction; Lower Right: Modern Tractor in Use on New Road.

peasant, capital and labor, financial giant and small enterprise, and creditor and debtor.

"Dissatisfaction and a sense of insecurity are rife in many sections of the population."

"National Renovation"

"While such underlying strains escape the newspaper headlines, they provide the materials out of which is fashioned the prevailing issue of 'national renovation' under the leadership of the army as against parliamentarism and capitalism as they have been known in Japan."

"Thus economic uncertainties, intensified by growing disillusionment over the program on the mainland of Asia, have inevitably inflamed the spirit of partisan violence and responsibility for outbursts like that of last Wednesday."

The council finds that the lineup of the opposing social groups on the question of Japanese foreign policy is "by no means clear-cut," but holds that the question "is largely one of method rather than of objective."

All Agree on Expansion

"Civil and military groups agree on the necessity of Japanese economic expansion, principally by exploiting the resources and market of China," the council said. "The outcome of the present crisis may determine whether this end is to be sought through military pressure or through peaceful penetration. In either case it remains to be seen whether such expansion will solve the problems of Japanese economy which have called it forth."

This view was fully shared in high financial and business circles interested in the Far East, where it was accepted, as the council indicated, that Japanese penetration of China, either peacefully or by armed force, was inevitable; that it could not be prevented save by united action by the powers, with no likelihood of them being able to resolve their own differences and fears to an extent which would enable them to unite to preserve the integrity of China. Russia was seen as the only possible bar to Japan on the Asiatic mainland, and whether this would, or could, become operative, it was declared, was to be determined only by future developments.

War Not Wanted

The view was held that today's situation in Japan was indicative rather of peace with Russia than of war, since a comprehensive knowledge of Japanese conditions reveals a weakness in Nippon that indicates she is not prepared for hostilities with a major power possessing the biggest army in the world and with the resources now possessed by the Soviet Government.

It was stressed that this view was based in part on the certain knowledge that a Russo-Japanese war would require a greater co-ordination of army and navy with finance and industry, these being woven into a homogeneous unity with labor and man-power. Such a co-ordination would, it was added, be possible only when the social and economic foundations of the nation were sound to the core, and developments in Tokyo this week, in the light of confidential reports received here and the analysis of the Pacific Relations Council, indicated this was not the case.

Unrest Stressed

With a view to further clarifying the situation in the public thought, the council today reissued an article by Dr. Emil Lederer, dean of the university in exile, one-time professor at the Imperial University in Tokyo and internationally known authority on Japanese affairs, in which he analyzed in the December, 1934, number of Pacific Affairs, institute organ, the military, economic and social situation in Japan.

Dr. Lederer stressed the agricul-

tural unrest there and the fact that the Japanese army, "a state within the state," draws its young officers mostly from the peasants' masses, thus accounting for the fact that they are "in sympathy with the agrarian revolutionary movement," and "listen readily to agitation against capitalism."

"They are as willing to shoot a capitalist as a 'radical,'" he says. "Among these young officers social criticism and even nationalism have been dissolved into a fantastic, heroic ideology."

Many Problems

"The main problems in the composition of the present Japanese situation are these: The unrest caused by the cultural situation, by the lack of balance, even now not fully recognized, between the old traditional Far Eastern standards and the new Western ideas; the far-reaching aims of Japan not only to become the model of all of the Asiatic peoples, but to head them politically; a program which is confronted by the calm, superior resistance of the Chinese, who are confident in their strength to hold their own and to develop steadily and even without the disruption that came to the Japanese after they opened their country to the foreigner; the agricultural unrest caused by the difficulties of increasing the net yield of the land; the greed for land, entailing a radical peasants' movement within the country and an aggressive foreign policy; industrial unrest, which results from the fact that a balance has not been achieved between the Japanese and foreign industries; the vulnerability of a foreign trade based on a very few commodities and liable to meet closed markets in time of depression; an over-growing conflict between the exaggerated demands of the military and the minimum of common sense defended by the civilian ministers and the bureaucracy; the medley of social ideas advocated by confused 'leaders' and supported by blindly enthusiastic followers, and, in the realm of politics, a parliamentary system which can function for a time, but is disturbed over and over again by the militaristic clans enforcing their policies by a mailed fist. . . . In short, a country full of tensions and unsolved problems."

Among the labor problems, Dr.

Lederer places first the long working hours, segregation of women in barracks and ruthless suppression of radical organizations. Meanwhile the peasant "lives practically at the minimum of subsistence," and while his standards are today much higher than they were in olden times, they are still far below that of the average European peasant. He was once so poor, Dr. Lederer declares, that he was known as a "water-drinker, because he could not afford the charcoal to boil water for his tea."

N. Y. Liquor Imports Upheld

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 29 (P)—The State of New York cannot prevent a resident from bringing liquor into the State for his own uses, County Judge Gerald Nolan ruled Feb. 27. Judge Nolan dismissed a misdemeanor indictment brought against Joseph Ryan of New Rochelle after his arrest last December with 11 bottles of wine and a bottle of whisky he had bought in Connecticut. The case was regarded as a test of the Alcohol Beverage Control Act of New York prohibiting transportation.

Trade Recovery Shown by Orders At British Fair

LONDON, Feb. 28 (P)—Indications of world economic recovery were seen here at the increased number of orders placed at the British Industries Fair.

Various sections of the fair—the largest national trade show in the world—reported as high as 25 per cent increase in sales, to overseas buyers especially.

With the pocketbooks of 64 nations on hand, through representative buyers, the fair, which closes today, is regarded as a good barometer of business conditions in general.

13,500 Overseas Buyers

Improved purchasing power of the general public was indicated through orders for leather goods, furniture, toys and novelties.

Overseas buyers at White City and Olympia numbered 13,500, an increase of 2000 over 1935. There was a total of 115,000 home buyers. At Birmingham 169,475 saw the fair there.

Diverse Exhibits

The novelty and diversity of the exhibits are indicated by the following items:

Jewelry made from elephants' hair, ton-weight bars of soap, a baby carriage with an all-steel body and a sliding roof, a hot water bottle which will stay warm until the morning, and artificial flowers made from ostrich feathers.

Buyers who saw the whole exhibition had to walk 24 miles. The London section of the fair, showing furniture, textiles, and the lighter manufacturers of the Empire, filled 12½ miles of exhibit space, while the engineering and hardware displays in Birmingham covered 11½ miles.

Half Billion Acre Forest Is Advised

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29 (P)—Dr. Arthur J. Koehler, whose testimony was an important factor in the conviction of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, urged today the creation of a 500,000,000 acre forest in the United States.

Dr. Koehler, director of the United States Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., told the Ohio Association of Retail Lumber Dealers "we should plant a vast forest on the 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 acres of land in this country that is not suited for agriculture but that will readily grow timber."

"Research work," he said "will extend the market for lumber and stop the downward curve in its use. Recent research work—some carried on at our laboratory—has already opened new possibilities."

Huge Camera to Shoot Sun

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 29 (P)—The world's heaviest camera, a large but delicate spectrograph weighing 700 pounds, is nearly ready for the use of American scientists, who will use it in Siberia next summer in the attempt to solve one of the major mysteries of science during a total eclipse of the sun.

The Bausch & Lomb Optical Company is building the camera to aid in determining the exact nature of the mysterious chemical element coronium that exists in the sun.

Through its recordings on a moving plate, the astronomers hope to determine if coronium is an element unknown on earth or one known to man but existing under extraordinary conditions in the sun's corona.

Heading the expedition will be Dr.

Donald H. Menzel of Harvard College Observatory. Among those accompanying him will be Henry Hemminger, also of Harvard, and Dr. Joseph C. Boyce, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The eclipse to be studied will be visible in a narrow tract across Siberia on June 19. During totality the corona of the sun, will be visible, and the spectrograph, with other delicate instruments, will follow the course of the changing spectrum, or "rainbow."

The huge camera, designed by two young scientists of the Bausch & Lomb staff, will record the numerous Fraunhofer lines that cross the spectrum, of the corona.

Gustave Passin, who designed the mechanical parts, and Harold W. Stratton, who developed the optical formula for the instrument, explained that these lines are the key to the chemical elements of the sun and their condition, each element having a distinctive set of spectrum lines varying with temperature, pressure and other influences, which denote the condition of the gas or vapor emitting the light.

Such recordings enable the scientists to make comparisons with chemical substances on earth.

Guffey Coal Act Put on Calendar Of Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (P)—Constitutionality of the Guffey Act regulating the soft coal industry was challenged in a brief filed with the Supreme Court yesterday by James Walter Carter, West Virginia and Virginia coal producer.

The act also has been attacked in a suit filed by Kentucky producers. The cases will be argued jointly, beginning March 11.

The District of Columbia Supreme Court, which ruled on the Carter case, held price fixing constitutional, but declared invalid sections of the act regulating wages and hours. The act was upheld in its entirety by the District Court in Kentucky.

The Carter brief contends that the act "has for its purpose not the regulation of interstate commerce, but the stabilization of a productive industry by subjecting it to federal regulation, to the end that producers and miners alike may obtain a greater degree of the national income than in the past, through regulation and stabilization of wages and the elimination of free competition among producers."

Paraguay to Enforce Homage Towards Lopez

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 29 (P)—Col. Rafael Franco, revolutionary provisional President of Paraguay, took steps today to establish a national attitude of homage to the dictator, Francisco Solano Lopez.

He approved the appointment of a committee of homage and his Government announced laws which it regards as "infamous to the memory of Lopez" will be formally repealed on March 1. It was Lopez who ruled the country with an iron hand from 1862 to 1870, when he was killed in battle with the allied forces of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay.

New Perfume!

SUBTLE, alluring, enticing. Sell regular for \$12.00 an ounce. Made from the essence of flowers. Exquisite! A single drop lasts a week! 15c.

"Gardenia"

To pay for postage and handling, enclose only 10c silver or 12c stamps.

Free Trial Bottle

Paul Rieger, 251 Davis St., San Francisco

Send for complete catalog, 331 Chestnut Street

STRAUB MFG. CO., OAKLAND, CALIF.

More Gold from Your Ore!

Rib-cone Ball Mills save all the gold.

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3 PARK STREET

Boston

Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins

MAR. 10

The Tell Tale Squint

— a sign of Poor Home Lighting

If your child squints while reading or studying at home, don't overlook it. For squinting is often a tell-tale sign of poor lighting.

Guard your child's sight—and your own—with better light. In rooms where members of your family read, study, or sew, be sure there is plenty of light, well shaded—free from glare. The whole room should be lighted, too, not just parts of it.

Poor home lighting (and only two homes in ten are lighted well for eye safety) can be made good home lighting very easily and at little cost. . . . For the sake of your children and yourself, play safe by planning today for better lighting in your home.

Should you have the slightest doubt as to the type of lighting in your home, call at any Edison Shop and investigate the many modern improvements that lighting engineers have made for your many comforts.

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

FLOWERS

are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without flowers.

Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time

Penn. The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

Years of Newspaper Advertising of Household Goods Storage

points the value of personal inquiry of BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.'S unexcelled accommodations and advantageous Rates Westland, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenue

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

CLUMBER
ION RELI
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BOOK MARKERS

Transparent have clear permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Read-er's Library, Pocket size. Set of thirty, postpaid, \$1.00. Craven marking set, 25 cents. THE PERFECT MARKER Box 134, Yonkers, N. Y.

Olympic Marathon Muddle—Harvard Teams Busy Tonight—16 Pitchers for Bees

Only Five Pitchers Back For Bees to Build With

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 29.—With 16 husky athletes to select from, Manager Bill McKechnie of the Boston Bees has settled down to the serious task of rebuilding his pitching staff. Of the 16 who are working out daily at Waterfront Park here, 11 were not with the club at the close of last season. To go even further, two of the five men who are back were not on the roster at the beginning of the 1935 campaign.

Bob Brown, Ben Cantwell and Bob Smith are the real veterans of the Boston staff. Danny MacFadden came to the club from the Yankees during the season and Al Blanche, former Providence College star who saw several years of service in the popular Cape Cod League, signed his first professional contract in the final weeks of the '35 race.

So close is the battle for regular assignments on the reorganized Boston outfit, that not one of the five holdovers mentioned above is sure of his job. Brown, a great pitcher a few years back, has been wild for two years and is probably getting his last chance. Cantwell is a better pitcher than his 1935 record of four victories and 25 defeats would indicate. Smith, pitcher and coach, has been around the major leagues for a long while, but probably is good for at least two more years of relief pitching before being full time to coaching. MacFadden will need to improve to stay with the Bees through 1936. Blanche pitched high class relief ball in the closing days of last year, but has plenty of competition right now.

The following pitchers are newcomers: Ray Hulse from Brooklyn; Jim McCloskey from Wilkes-Barre; Eldon McLean from Harrisburg; Gerald Veach from Paducah; Jim Chaplin and Sharkey Eiland from Nashville, and John Lanning, Kenneth Chitwood and Hobert Scott from Knoxville.

Benge figures to be a regular and so does Babich. Both men came to Boston along with Reis and Tony Cuccinello for Ed Brandt. Reis has the possibilities of a great pitcher, but his future is still a question mark.

McCloskey, McLean, Lanning, Chitwood and Scott all had unimpressive records in the minors last season and will probably be among the first boxmen to be cut from the squad. Chaplin won 24 games in the Southern Association for Nashville and is undoubtedly a part of McKechnie's 1936 plans. Chaplin has seen major league service before with the Giants. Eiland is a big left-hander with a record of 21 victories and 15 defeats at Nashville.

It is McKechnie's problem to select either nine or ten men from this sizable squad before the 15th of June, at which time every major league club must be within the player limit of 22 men. The Bees lost a winning left-hander when Brandt was traded, but Ed was not satisfied here last season and probably would have felt the same this year if retained. Eiland is a big man. It is McKechnie's guess that he will make Boston fans forget the left-handed slants of Brandt.

At this stage of training, it appears as if Babich, Eiland and Benge take regular turns with the help of one other man, possibly Cantwell.

Fans can forget about 1935. This new band of Bees is starting from scratch and will be a much livelier and more colorful club than the one that established a low percentage mark under the Judge Fuchs regime.

Training Camp Notes

By the Associated Press
CLEARWATER, Fla.—Casey Stengel of Brooklyn has developed a new "gag" to give his team plenty of exercise the first day of training. He told a yarn about a rattlesnake discovered in the outfield last year and sent the whole squad out under a hot sun to search for the reptile, which he later admitted was entirely imaginary.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Manager Bucky Harris of the Senators faces an acute shortage of pitching material out of the work of Cecil Travis at short and Buddy Lewis at second has provided some compensation. Washington's crop of rookie moundmen has been disappointing so far.

BRADENTON, Fla.—There is such a thing as running and sliding to a pennant, Frankie Frisch believes, so much of yesterday's drill in the Cardinals' spring camp centered on speed on the base paths.

Players also were coached on taking a lead off second, racing from the keystone back to home plate on outfield hits, learning to judge by a pitcher's motions what he plans to do and whether the gesticulations of the third base coach mean to stop or keep going.

LAKELAND, Fla.—Jake Wade, young southpaw farmed out to Portland last season, is the first pitcher to show at the Detroit Tigers' training camp. Ten pounds heavier, Wade says he is ready to go places and thinks a change in delivery suggested by Manager Mickey Cochrane has given him the curve a much sharper break that should prove effective.

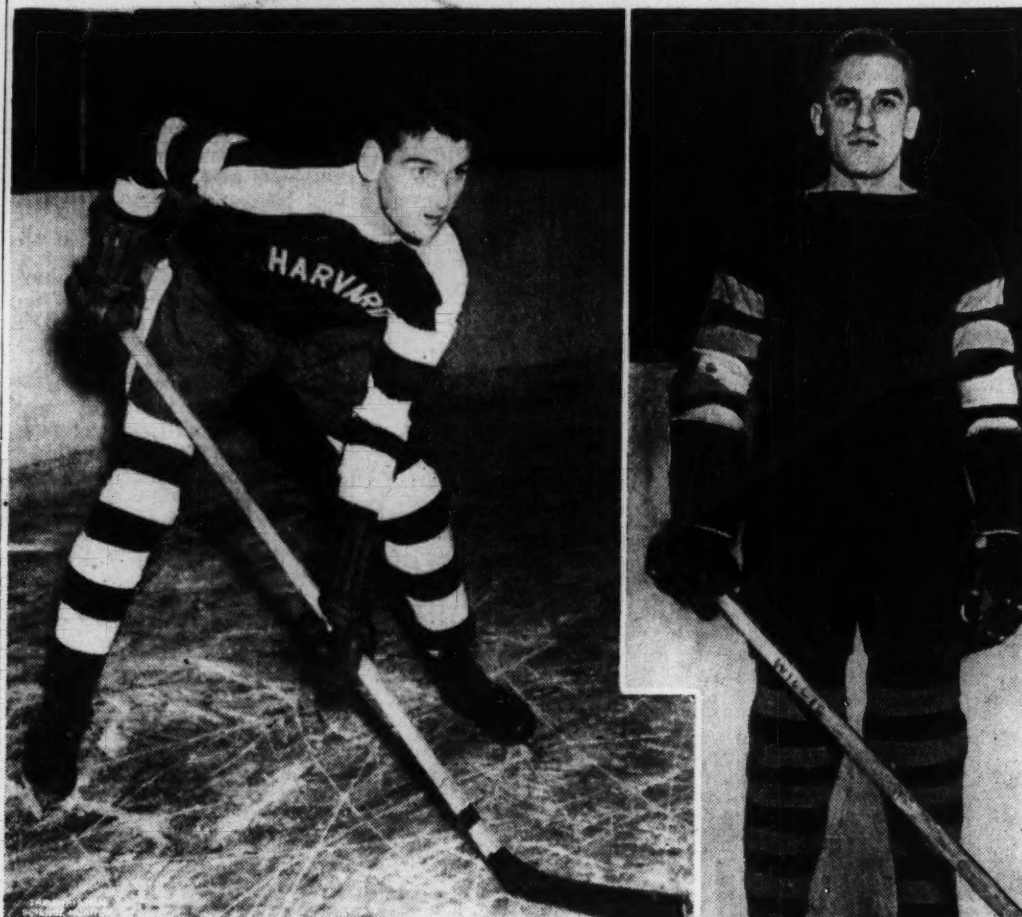
PASADENA, Calif.—A great season is being predicted by Manager Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox for Johnny Whitehead, whose appetite contributed to his folding up last season after winning his first eight starts.

"Johnny's in better shape than he was at the close of the 1935 season," said Dykes.

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Home runs by Fred (Fip) Marberry and Travis Voelkel, rookie infielder, featured the Giants' daily practice till yesterday at the New York Giants' training camp. Lumbering up exercises under a hot sun, Gilbert English, infielder purchased from Galveston, joined the squad, although he was not due to report until Monday, when the remainder of the team will join the battery.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The Cincinnati Reds will play the Cuban Almendares team in an exhibition game here today, with Paul Derringer on the mound. Hub Walker, who was in a collision with Kampouris, is okay again, Manager Charlie Dressen says.

Feature Arena Hockey Game



Left: George Roberts, Harvard. Right: Kenneth Willis, Princeton. These Two May Play Important Roles in the Quadrangular Hockey League Game Between the Crimson and Tigers at the Boston Arena Tonight.

Hockey Classic of Season At Boston Arena Tonight

Harvard's thrilling play in defeating McGill a week ago tonight in Montreal by a score of 7 to 4 has been the talk of the college world both in Canada and the United States. Tonight the Crimson will go into the fray with Princeton at the Boston Arena. At this writing both Harvard and Princeton are tied for second position in the Quadrangular Hockey League.

Capt. Freddie Moseley, who did not play in the McGill game, will be back in action tonight at left wing end. The other players on the Harvard team are: center, Arthur Duffy Jr., who scored the first goal in the recent McGill game; Mike Houvenan, Ben Hallowell and Al Dewey. The Harvard defense will be cared for by Thornton Brown, Russell Brown, Jim Roberts and Dick Clavin. As yet Coach Joe Stubbs has not decided on who will start at goal—Ash Emerson or Bob Waldinger.

Harvard in its last three hockey matches against Dartmouth, Yale and McGill has shown a fine return to early season form, and has lost but two of its games in the Quadrangular League.

Experts who saw the Harvard-Princeton conflict at Princeton earlier in the year claim that it was the greatest hockey match played in Princeton in years. Harvard, apparently suffering from a superiority complex was taken by surprise in the manner in which Princeton piled up an early lead, and although the Crimson forces were continually on the offensive they were unable to overcome the Tigers.

Sporting Around the Hub

'The Music Goes Round and Round'

LIVE and learn! With some 18,000 other individuals having little else to do, we viewed the latest of the so-called World Wrestling Championship exhibitions. This time it was between Danno O'Mahony of Ireland, champion on all Paul Bowser circuits, and Yvon Robert, the groomed French-Canadian challenger from Montreal. It was not time for the title to change hands, and "my boy, Danno" won.

Modern professional wrestling is not recorded in these columns, but when 18,000 will pay good money to attend, there must be some attraction. It is not a sport, but it is a show, and as a show it is offered to the individual taste. American Association wrestling rules govern and that permits most forms of mayhem.

Wrestlers today are the world's greatest comedy actors. A form of punishment and slapping with forearm and open hand, is as much a part of present-day wrestling as the old-time pie throwing of silent movie days. Wrestlers are no "yes" men; they vigorously shake their heads in "no" gestures and bow low all night, supposedly stunned under the rain of wicked-looking blows. The facial contortions during the "exhibition" are without equal.

New Form of Vaudeville

Those who view the matches entirely from a humorous viewpoint consider wrestling a new form of vaudeville. An added sideshow is the fact so rapid that he cannot see the humor and takes each match seriously. The wrestling is so quick, much after the primitive form of melodrama. There is the hero who is punished to the limit of endurance and who returns fit to fat to win in a rousing and exciting finish.

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Here and There

Reports from throughout New England, gathered by the Associated Press, indicated today good skiing and snowmaking for the winter. Despite the first warm temperatures of the winter... The weatherman in Boston predicted cold and clear for today with temperatures near or just above the freezing mark tomorrow... Clubs from Dartmouth, Harvard, Lake Placid and Woodstock entered Sunday's downhill race at Russell Mountain, North Woodstock, N. H. The Hochberg Ski Club of Boston, scheduled its annual invitation downhill race at Taft Trail, Franconia, Sunday... Twenty high schools have been invited to compete in the annual meet at Franconia today in which the Red Birds Ski Club of Montreal visited Franconia... Several snow trains were scheduled to visit many New England winter playgrounds, although one was ended by a railroad which announced a thaw made snow conditions in the Berkshire Hills unfavorable for winter sports... Snow trains from Boston to Greenfield, N. H., from Worcester to Windsor, Vt., Portland, Maine, to Fryeburg, Bangor to Greenville, and New York City to Pittsfield and South Lee were scheduled... Reports from northern New England indicated conditions were excellent.

Harvard Plays Polo Tonight
In the feature polo game at the Commonwealth Armory, Allston, this evening, Harvard will crack mallets with the 10th Cavalry, led by Captain Mangini, and including Paul Fox at No. 3 and Frost at No. 2... Playing for Harvard will be Gerry at No. 1; Skiddy von Stade at 2 and Winhill at 3... The other games will bring together the Medford Ramblers and the First Corps Graybeards in Class B and the Harvard freshmen and the Winchester Aces in the Class C contest... Walter Brown of the Boston Garden, who surprised himself and everyone else when he successfully staged the Winter Sports Exposition and ski tournament in the Garden early in the winter, is making plans for the next one... The last three-day show drew 39,000 paid customers.

Alice Bridges Sets Mark
The New England A. A. U. 220-yard swimming record was broken last night by Alice Bridges of Whitesville in a championship race

Boston Girl Loses Abroad
Edith Drury of Boston was on the losing end of the score in England

Closing Indoor Meet of Season Sure of Thrills

Quadrangular Games

Time Schedule at Boston Garden Tonight
7:15—Varsity running broad jump.
7:30—Freshman 50-yard dash—trials.
7:45—Varsity 50-yard dash—trials.
8:00—Varsity 45-yd. high hurdles—trials.
8:10—Freshman 50-yard dash—final.
8:25—Varsity pole vault.
8:35—Varsity 50-yard dash—final.
8:50—Varsity 45-yd. high hurdles—final.
9:00—One mile relay—Andover vs. Exeter.
9:15—Varsity running high jump.
9:30—Varsity one mile run.
9:45—One mile relay—varsity trials.
9:55—One mile relay—varsity final for third place.
10:00—One mile relay—varsity final.
10:15—Varsity 16-lb. shot put—final.
10:30—Varsity 35-lb. weight throw—final.

The Intercollegiate Quadrangular indoor track and field meet, with Dartmouth, Harvard, Cornell and Yale teams participating, got under way this afternoon, when two field events were held in the Harvard baseball cage at Soldiers Field. Tony Geniewicz of the Green, intercollegiate shotput champion, tossed the line against Duke Wood, Cornell's 50-footer, while Capt. Arthur Loeb of Yale, runner-up in the intercollegiate weight throw last year, met Harvard's Norman Cahnner. These events consisted of the 16-pound shotput and 35-pound weight throw.

This evening, at the Boston Garden, the final indoor meet of the season, there will be numerous events staged by both varsity and freshman teams. These will consist of 50 yard dashes, the varsity 45 yard hurdles and varsity mile and two mile runs. There will be a varsity high jump, broad jump and pole vault; there will be nine relay races, four among the varsity teams, a two-mile varsity relay, three freshman mile relays and a mile relay between the crack prep school teams of Exeter and Andover.

Dubiel in Pole Vault

The pole vaulting will be some of the best Boston ever has watched indoors because there is high hope in the Harvard camp that Emil Dubiel, captain-elect of the Harvard football team, will clear 14 feet in the Garden. He will be pressed by Bill Harding of Yale who may go up to 13ft. 6in. Bob Campbell of Yale, Bob MacNab and Bob Price of Cornell and George Brister of Dartmouth.

In the broad jump, there are four outstanding competitors, Milton Green and Dubiel of Harvard, Tom Ritzman of Yale and Henry Goddard of Cornell, all of whom have cleared 23ft.

Five men who have done 6ft. 1in. will be in the high jump competition. They are Charles Scott of Cornell, intercollegiate champion, who is favoring an injured leg; Bob Hall of Harvard, Johnny Badman of Yale, and James Godley of Cornell and James O'Connell of Dartmouth.

Bob Linders of Cornell has won the 50-yard dash at the indoor meet for the last two years and the fast-starting Cornell captain will be favored to make it three straight this year. Jack Donovan of Dartmouth, Milton Green and Jerry Downer of Harvard and Boston Burlington of Yale will make the competition for him, and it is possible that Linders will be forced to do 52-55 seconds, which will mark the first time in 17 years that a final heat in the dash has been won in better than 53-55 seconds.

Milton Green, winner of the hurdles a year ago, will face a number of good timber toppers. Dick Zellner and Willett Moore will be racing the Yale colors. Grandin Godley will represent Cornell and Jack Donovan, sophomore from Lawrence, Mass., will be the Dartmouth hope. Harvard also has a smooth hurdler in Bill Schmidt who has been cracking 8s. in practice on the Harvard board track and he might be the dark horse in the event.

420 Mile Possible

Outstanding in the distance races will be the mile run which finds Johnny Meadon of Cornell favored against Bob Woodward of Harvard, Wilbur Woodland of Yale and Ed Mezzit of Cornell. Meadon this year has already run 4m. 29s. in rubber soled shoes, on that occasion beating Woodland by five yards. A 420 mile, or better, may result at the Garden tonight.

The two-mile race is considered a wide open affair with John Olinger and James Beardsley of Dartmouth, Henry Marcy of Harvard, Joseph Fox of Yale and Herbert Cornell and William Bassett of Cornell in the race.

The one-mile relay battle should be between Dartmouth and Cornell with Harvard and Yale fighting for the third place. The two-mile relay should be between Harvard and Cornell with Yale and Dartmouth on the outside.

This will be the final competition for all four college teams before the intercollegiate championship meeting in New York next Saturday. Yale is competing for the first time and the added color given to the meet by Coach Frank Kanel's charges is expected to make this the best of a long series of college indoor meets in Boston.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Against	Pts.
Syracuse	21	2	16	134	110	44
London	19	2	19	97	105	40
Buffalo	11	5	16	80	83	29
Rochester	13	1	21	88	100	27
Western Division						
Detroit	23	3	15	138	90	49
Cleveland	19	2	18	113	127	40
Windsor	14	8	16	89	91	36
Pittsburgh	15	3	20	108	129	31

Results Feb. 28
Windsor 6, London 3.
Pittsburgh 4, Buffalo 3.

Hyde Wins at Nassau

NASSAU, Bahamas, Feb. 29.—W. H. Hyde of New York won the Bahamas open golf tournament yesterday, defeating John Greig of Nassau, 5 and 3, in the 18-hole final.

Navy Elects Hocker

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 29.—Clifton M. Hocker of Elizabethtown, Ky., was elected captain of the United States Naval Academy boxing team for the next season. Hocker boxed in the 155-pound class.

Germany Defeats Portugal

LISBON, Feb. 29.—Germany defeated Portugal, 3 to 1, in an international soccer match today.

Olympic Marathon Selection

Veterans Would Pick Members in Advance But Board Advocates the Usual Tryouts

THE American Olympic Selection Board is at odds on the picking of the American Olympic marathoners. The logical thing to do, in the experienced viewpoint of George V. Brown, head of the Marathon Committee, would be to pick the runners now and let them prepare for the Olympics. Fear of establishing a precedent will prevail, however, and the usual tryouts will be held. William J. Bingham of the American Olympic Committee sent out telegrams to committee members, recommending that the Boston Athletic Association Marathon and the national championship run in Washington, D. C., serve as tryouts.

This matter of early selection seems to be one of opinion. Marathon officials are almost in unison for early selection without tryouts. The Olympic Committee cannot entirely agree, but is willing tentatively to name Pat Dengis of Baltimore, Md., Johnny Kelley of Arlington, Mass., and Les Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., and Mel Porter of Newark, N. J., as alternate. This tentative selection, however, must await the tryouts.

Naming athletes as definite members of teams in most Olympic events would not seem to be the logical thing to do. Tryouts are essential in general, but marathons seem to be just a little different than most events. The distance always is the same, the course and climate conditions can be learned quite well in advance, and with that information the team members can concentrate on their speciality. There are different

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Amusements

BOSTON

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE METROPOLITAN OPERA

(From the Metropolitan Opera House, New York)

Monday, March 23—One Week's Engagement

REPERTOIRE

Mon. Eve.—TANNHAUSER
Tues. Eve.—AIDA
Wed. Mat.—MADAMA BUTTERFLY
Wed. Eve.—TRISTAN AND ISOLDE
THURSDAY PUBLIC SALE OF MONDAY, MARCH 2
Thursday, 2:30 Boston Street, Room 203
Prices: \$7, \$5, \$3, \$2, \$1, 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c (Tax Extra)

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Anita Davis-Chase Announces

JORDAN HALL, SUN. APT.

MAR. 8 at 3

MYRA HESS

JORDAN HALL—Mon. Eve., Mar. 9, 8:15

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Lancashire Puts 22,100 Workers Back at Looms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, Eng.—Compared with the position a year ago, cotton has absorbed 22,100 more Lancashire workers. The towns which return the highest figures in this reduction

of unemployment are Preston, Chorley, Blackburn, Bolton, Stockport, Rochdale and Oldham.

A contract for 450,000 yards of air-plane fabric, valued at more than £55,000 has been placed by a Continental firm with East Lancashire manufacturers. This is the biggest order booked in fine cotton goods for some time.

Better Grades in Demand

In the northeast Lancashire

towns of Colne and Nelson, many mills are busy on the production of high-class dress materials, orders for which have previously gone to firms in Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Italy.

There is the other side of the picture, however, which shows, according to a report on monetary policy issued here by a special committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, one of the chief co-ordinating bodies in

On the finer-to-medium-grade wools of Lancashire trade, that the British cotton industry is still more than 50 per cent below its pre-slump dimensions with no prospects of recovering all of this lost business unless commodity prices can be raised. The remedy, according to this report, is further currency reflation.

Price Reflation Urged

The committee does not indicate the exact price level it would favor. But it describes that of 1929 as being usually regarded as normal. This

level is shown by British Board of Trade figures to have been 114, compared with 91 at the end of last year—taking the 1930 level as 100. This means that something approaching a 25 per cent rise is wanted.

In this connection the committee says: "It begins to be appreciated that such recovery as has been felt anywhere in the world is in direct proportion to the amount of reflation permitted and to the corresponding recovery in wholesale prices."

The report is signed in his capacity

chairman of the committee, by Mr. William M. Wiggins, managing director of several Lancashire mills.

Admiralty 'Adopts' Tyneside
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Admiralty has "adopted" Tyneside, north-country shipbuilding district, it is announced here. Under this "adoption" scheme more fortunate sections of the community seek to help those living in "depressed" areas.

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Woman With Balloons

ON SHIPBOARD it all seemed transparently simple. For fifteen years we had treasured a certain little china figure, made in the Chelsea of today—a benignant form in a print dress and a yellow shawl, recalling the Eliza Doolittle of Mrs. Patrick Campbell as she holds out a long bending bunch of lavender lifted from a loaded basket. It would be agreeable to have a companion for the Lavender Lady. Very well. We were on our way to London. Why not investigate? Just possibly—without spending too much money—

So the matter passed out of mind. Then, as we went along a passage of the Tate Gallery, there in a glass case were several figures which were instantly recognizable. We goaded the Gallery officials into hunting down the required information. Yes, these figures were by our preferred artist. Certainly, he was still working in Chelsea, for all they knew. His address? Here it was. No doubt all particulars could be learned from him.

We were busy, and unutterably content; so nothing more was done until one day, passing an art shop, we saw another china figure in the authentic size and manner. Here clearly was another clue. Abruptly the door clicked behind us and an eager clerk hastened to name a price which was really too incredible. "But, Madame, the artist is not making these figures any longer. He is engaged with other projects altogether. The price is only what one must expect."

Our London friends smiled discreetly and said that, naturally, the clerk knew an American when he saw her—and an impetuous one at that. Say what you liked, the best of them still fancied all Americans to be over-burdened with gold. Just leave it to them. They would drop in nonchalantly, look at everything else and then ask quite calmly the price of—this time it was a Tulip Woman. We would see how easy it all was. But, even for our London friends, the price remained the same. However, we had remembered by this time that it was the Balloon Woman we really wanted. We had seen her before; she was of the same size as our Lavender Lady, she belonged to the same series—1921.

On one of our last days before sailing, it all suddenly resolved itself into the straightforward business of calling formally at an important shop in Bond Street. Yes, we could have our Balloon Woman; but not then, not to take back to America with us. No need to be apprehensive. Customs? True, the china figure could not be styled an antique and thus enter duty free. But obviously it was an *objet d'art*. The gentleman thought the thing could be arranged. He would approach the American consulate, make full declaration of value and so forth. So we went our way and came close to forgetting the whole incident.

Yet not for long. To the breakfast table one morning came a sheaf of papers, sent by the art dealers in Bond Street. Everything that could be recorded was set down in crabbed pen and ink, pounds, shillings and pence. So much for packing, so much for insuring, so much for original cost. We began to feel certain qualms, for we possess a family definitely puritanical in its notions of how money should be spent for non-essentials.

Another morning at home, a week or two later, saw the delivery of a duplicate sheaf of documents, white, pink and green. Clearly this meant that something was expected of us; so guiltily we left our office and, ominous papers in hand, proceeded to the government office indicated. In our usual state of placidity, we expected matters to move comfortably in well-oiled grooves; but, ruefully, it must be confessed we were deplorably ignorant.

An elderly clerk after a few leisurely moments, drew toward him our sheaf of papers. Then the questions began, every single one that was within his mental scope. What did we require? The situation was explained. Then

on and on flashed the questions: What was in the parcel? Oh, was it statutory? We said it was not statutory. But he was so determined that, finally, we gave in (like Katharina when Petruchio turned her sun into a moon and back again) and told him it was statutory if he liked to call it so. He wrote it down: Statutory. Where did it come from? What was the date? The name of the firm which dispatched it? What? Who? Where? When? And every question was minutely, painstakingly recorded somewhere in that sheaf of papers—pink, green and white, at which he never even glanced.

Next we filled in papers, all of them in triplicate with slippery carbons between. The clerk leaned far across the counter and pointed with a black and stubby finger. Everything he told us was already known, everything already recorded on the original papers. The situation was taking on the color of farce, but he never suspected. After about two hours, he said we had made an excellent start, that now we had taken the first steps. And with that he sent us around to another elderly clerk at another desk, who grasped our papers (there were hosts of them by this time), and blandly tossed them into a wire container. There they lay, and there they were likely to remain. But no. Along shuffled a sleepy old Negro, picked up those papers and went away with them. We could bear it no longer.

Smiling bravely, we addressed this second clerk who warmed to us at once. "Oh, it won't take very long, probably," said he. "May as well be patient, you know. There's no help for it." Then, with the intent to mollify us, he added somewhat vaguely: "If only people were all as honest as you—!" How did he know we were honest? We were by no means sure. The situation was growing so acute that—well, if there had been a chance, we might not have scrupled to snatch at our parcel and escape with it.

But the clerk was speaking. "Must you have your parcel today?" Desperately, it was explained that it was not required at any particular instant; for by then our one desire in all the world was to leave those premises and get back to our deserted desk. "Then I'll have them sent it. Just leave everything to us. We will attend to it." And, without another word, we fled.

THE FOLLOWING DAY anxiety set in. What if the appraiser opened the parcel and then re-packed it? Would the Balloon Woman be safe? One has never any redress against the Government, so it is said. However, we decided to wait as complacently as might be and at length came a staggering notice to inform us of the amount of duty we were expected to pay. We swallowed hard and betook ourselves to a bank for the necessary cash—one does not offer the Government a check. Then again we confronted that bevy of elderly clerks. Our first friend looked distinctly grumpy. What? Had we to pay duty even after he had described the contents of the parcel as "statutory"? We sighed in unison and he pointed across to the window of the cashier.

There, after all had been convinced there was no need to fill out again those papers in triplicate, and put the slippery carbons between, the money was finally accepted and a prim little receipt offered. With that clutched firmly in hand, we scurried across one rainy street and down another, until we came to the proper department in the building where our Balloon Woman was incarcerated. It was an expansive place and bare, near the windows a row of desks with clerks in tip-tilted office chairs. One of them moved slowly across the room and, almost before he was within hearing, we began to explain slowly and plainly as one explains to a child. We asked if now we might have our parcel.

"Yer paid yer duty?" he grunted.

"Where did yer pay it?"

We told him, a trifle hotly. "Where should we have paid it?"

No response, so the unimpressive little receipt was thrust before his eye.

Feebly, then, he motioned to another attendant to go and fetch the parcel which might perhaps be somewhere about the premises. We found a hard bench. A clock ticked loudly, the clerk revolved a toothpick round and round with his tongue as he gazed into space. Just as we were contemplating abandoning both our money and our Balloon Woman and hastening to our office to keep an appointment, a man appeared carrying a large parcel. We stretched impatient arms.

"Of course," observed the clerk, "the appraiser will have to open it first."

This was too much. "Do you mean to say," we expostulated, "that duty has been levied and money paid before even the appraiser has seen the contents?"

He answered never a word. We shook the receipt in his face, seized the package and ran. It was a triumph, unquestionably, but at what a price.

So the lovely Balloon Woman has joined the Lavender Lady on the chimney-shelf. Serenely she holds her head high, aware of that engaging load upon her shoulder—globes of purple and scarlet, blue and green. She seemed totally oblivious of the late embarrassment over her arrival; but, when it was mentioned in her presence that allowance is to be made in our Income Tax return for certain duties paid, we saw a little smile spread into the corners of her mouth.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON



SAND BAR CLUB: An Etching by Robert Nisbet, N.A.

ROBERT NISBET is widely known as a painter as well as an etcher. His paintings are strong in tonal poetic qualities that are reflections of the artist's response to scenes in nature. In Mr. Nisbet these responses are so characteristically his own that frequent visitors to group exhibitions in New York often can pick out his paintings and prints from a distance.

Presumably it is because of Mr. Nisbet's tonal inclinations that he has used so much dry point in this "Sand Bar Club" etching. That rich burr is particularly happy in its silhouetting of the tall fence with its intermittent groups of palings, and its rendering of the shadows that give solidity to the trees. It is interesting to notice how keen the artist is on sharp angles and the dynamic stresses of branches that pursue directions opposing each other. One cannot help feeling that Mr. Nisbet was strongly conscious of the repetitions of Y forms in his trees, for these shapes are emphatic and he has taken care to vary the light and dark areas so that there shall be no monotony within the general repetitions. Assisting the effect of variety, too, are the horizontal lines of the background buildings, seen in opposition to the tree verticals.

Friends at the Villa

EARLY one morning in the week, the tall iron-scaled gates of the villa would open to admit a gray donkey and a smiling man. The donkey was of fine proportions, and of dignified mien; and, moreover, he seemed unaware of the large bundles he carried on either side of his broad back. Up the drive they came, man and beast, under the chestnuts in heavy leaf and flower to the villa that stood among its terraced gardens above Florence.

Antonio was the washerman. He started at dawn from his far-off village where the moun-

tain rills were clear, and the greensward gave him ample drying grounds for his work in the sun. Bringing back the clothes meant a day of repose and pleasure for him, from the moment that he joined the servants of the villa at the midday meal, followed by a long siesta in a grassy spot behind the villa. Then, replacing his broad-leaved straw hat, off he went to Florence, rejoicing his placid country here with a sight of shops and fearsome traffic. It was seldom that he did not bring back some toy for the bambino at his village home, or a string of glass beads for his wife. In the cool of the evening he went off with the donkey, leaving behind him great bundles of freshly washed clothes, and taking with him equally great bundles of clothes to be washed.

Either that day, or the next, appeared the *stratiera*, a tiny sharp-nosed woman of immense energy. Standing at a long table in a room near the kitchen, she had complete command over her implements—her irons for crimping, goffering or plain work, her bowls of clear water and starch. No one must disturb her until the work was done. And it was big work. On one side were heaped the clothes as fragrant and clean as mountain stream and breezes could make them. But they were crinkled, creased and crumpled clothes, unfit to wear. Like a terrier with a bone, the little woman would seize a garment, jerk it, shake it, turn it this way and that. Nothing escaped her vigilant eye. From a minute lace handkerchief to a wide sheet, all was made smooth as silk, folded and padded into entire submission.

Outside in the hot midday sun the garden lay shimmering. Below the dark cypress avenue Florence, with its domes and towers, slumbered peacefully in the valley along the Arno, and far off mountains wore a cloud-like effect in the heat. The English children in the villa came out to play, the youngest fair-haired and blue-eyed with his devoted little Italian nurse, Carolina Centofanti came from the Abruzzi Mountains, a place of a hundred streams, as witnessed by her name. She wore the costume of her village and through it drew the curious gaze of the Florentines; for proud was she of her white chemise, black velvet corset, embroidered apron, and full colored skirt. Round her plump little brown neck were coral beads, and on her thick hair, the color of a nut, she wore a folded silk handkerchief. Once a year came a large package of tutti-frutti from her village, and great was her excitement as she unfolded the fig leaves pressed flatly round the thick mass of fruit—"all the fruit there is in the world," she told the English family with more enthusiasm than truth. Stout shoes, too, a tortoise-shell comb from Naples, a new velvet corset came periodically from her mountain home; for never, she emphatically declared, could she find their equal in Florence.

Of true Florentine lineage was the gardener Umberto. A slender silent man, given to resting on his broom, and gazing abstractedly into the blue haze where Florence slumbered. But a man, too, of sudden energy, and generously assisted in his work by nature. Not for him were long sterile periods when nothing bloomed. His experience was of a quick and beautiful procession of flowers. His days were spent at the villa; but when a rose-pink sunset filled the sky, Florence drew him with her myriad lights to the valley.

M. A. B.

L'Identité véritable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARMI les questions très importantes que chacun rencontre tôt ou tard nous mentionnerons celles-ci: Quelle est ma véritable identité? Dans quelle domaine se trouve-t-elle, et de quoi se compose-t-elle?

Nul n'obtiendra la vraie réponse à ces questions en raisonnant selon les méthodes purement matérielles, car la matière ne saurait fournir l'explication intelligente de ce qu'est l'identité véritable ou l'individualité réelle. Chaque humain a conscience d'exister, d'être en vie, d'avoir une entité individuelle, une identité fixe.

Mary Baker Eddy donne à la page 475 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures) une définition de l'homme qui contient ce passage: "L'identité consciente de l'être telle qu'elle se révèle dans la Science, dans laquelle l'homme est le reflet de Dieu, ou Entendement, et par conséquent est éternel."

AMONG the very important questions confronting each individual are these: What is my true identity? Wherein is it to be found, and of what does it consist?

The right answers cannot be found through merely material reasoning, for matter can furnish no intelligent explanation of true identity or real individuality. Each human being is conscious of the fact that he exists, that he has life, individual entity, fixed identity.

Part of the definition of "man" given by Mary Baker Eddy on page 475 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," reads: "The conscious identity of being as found in Science, in which man is the reflection of God's Mind, and therefore is eternal."

Consciousness, identity, and individuality, as understood in Christian Science, are related terms. Without consciousness there would be no identity or individuality. Then, to find real identity, one must seek "real consciousness," which "is cognizant only of the things of God" (*Ibid.*, p. 276).

Only through spiritualized thinking can one find his true identity as an individual idea of God, divine Mind. This identity is distinct, intact, and independent of anything other than God. It is, therefore, not subject to, governed by, or controlled by, any material belief of law, power, or influence whatsoever, whether called physical, hereditary, esoteric, occult, mesmerism, or what not. St. Paul covers this in his statement (Romans 13:1): "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God."

Christian Science teaches that true identity is spiritual, not material. Mortal sense would dispute this and claim identity in matter or material forms. It is plain that matter, regardless of what form it may assume, is but the counterfeit, not the counterpart, of the real identity. Through Christian Science one finds his real identity as an individual idea of God.

Man is perfect, harmonious, and complete as idea, expressing or reflecting his perfect divine Principle. He is "that which has not a single quality undervived from Deity" (Science and Health, p. 475). Knowing this, one is prepared to repudiate as unreal and untrue any other concept of his identity or individuality.

With this right concept of identity as wholly spiritual, one is equipped to resist all evil, knowing that none of it belongs to man. He also discerns that identity, being spiritual, is eternal and infinite. Thus it is found that identity as idea cannot be lost or separated from God.

The realization of this gives one courage, health, confidence, faith, and an abiding sense of God's nearness and all-power. It gives one a clear discernment of realities and the ability to repudiate as unreal that which is not of God. This includes the ability, through right thinking, to nullify every claim of sickness, discord, impairment, imperfection, or disease, none of which have any identity in Mind.

Mortal mind, so called, classifies and identifies its own productions, and calls them real. The "strong man" with "his goods," that is, mortal mind with its beliefs of sin and disease, would take possession of human consciousness, labeling its products as realities which must be accepted. One can "bind the strong man," and "spoil his goods," in proportion as he understands spiritual reality and identity.

In his real identity, man possesses, always has possessed, and always will possess abundant health, strength, vigor, vitality, and intelligent activity. Man is identical with all that is noble, pure, and good. It is towards the attainment of this spiritually real identity that Christian Science points the way.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Lizette Woodworth Reese

BECAUSE she would not travel untired trails Nor let her music strike a minor key, She kept the lilt of poetry Untroubled by the confusion of time's gales. Her lines were written from her poet's heart—

Strong and unwavering, cherishing old ways—
Defiant of rash changes, of "new days"
In which her singing soul could have small part.

She wrote of gardens as she saw them lie In still, cool beauty under April's sky;
Of English lanes where hawthorn hedges bloom.

I hear her music tremble on the breeze—
A soft wind blowing through the poplar trees,
A harp song throbbing in a silent room.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

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Elm Leaves

BROWN cocoons are the elm leaves Curled on the ground. Brown cocoons. And I heard a stirring sound Of the wind turning them over And over and over— Of the curious wind Rattling them, mystified At the emptiness inside. Brown cocoons, and empty, are the elm leaves Curled on the ground.

MARY LOUISE KNIFE

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February Ploughing Scene

WHEN it leaves the adjoining hamlet of Cot, the road from Ham rises its lonely way along the back of the high ground, suddenly overlooking miles of estuarial flat and marsh—the old wide river-bed—lying green and misty to the shining sea. Farmhouse, cottages, barns, are left behind. The narrow road, with its ferny banks topped by low ragged hedges, bordered by ivy-frustrated telegraph poles, is empty as the sloping fields. The solitude of the sky is upon the hill. A coal cart, or the red mail van, may pass; but the place remains as it has been for centuries.

A quick glance at the distant mist arising off the Pebble Ridge, at the lines of white surf along the shallow coast, at the sea at high tide resembling an immense grey skate whose tail is the estuary, at a kestrel hovering down the hillside; these glimpses are all I may take for renewal until the steep Norman's hill descends before me. But today I am free again, pressing the turf under my feet: I may forget shops and houses and paper and ink, and free myself into the wind that buoys the lark aslant its shrill rising song.

There is a new colour on a faded Joseph's coat. A heavy pallor hangs over the hills, for the snow clouds are waiting, and the winds which brought them are gone. Above the sea the light is copper-coloured; the headland is blue and distinct. A swirl of birds like snowflakes drift over the newest dark brown fur-

rows a mile away, following a tiny moving man and horses.

Pale green of pasture, yellow-grey of arish, or stubble, these are being changed into new dark brown rectangles of plough. There are not enough gulls to float and drop screaming behind all the ploughs. The many small fields are divided by grassy banks topped with thorns and plashed elm and ash saplings. England has had many owners! As I walk south, dreaming of the centuries that have known just such a February ploughing scene as this, the soft rustling scrape of a ploughshare on damp earth and stone comes over the hedge in front. It is a sound that opens the furrow of spring in the heart. Two horses draw the plough, the barrowquills swing to their sturdy tramping, the ploughman walks behind.

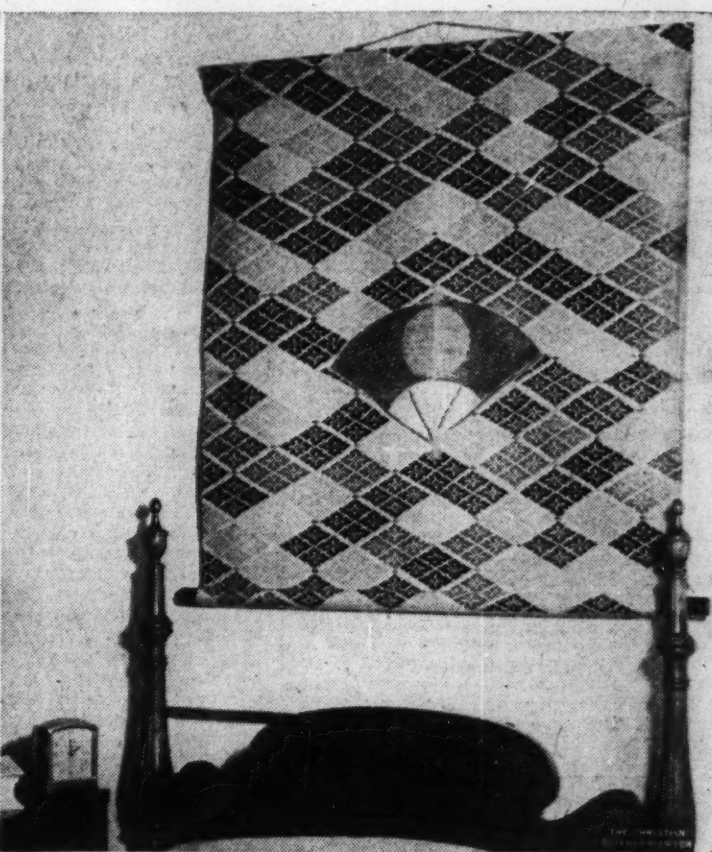
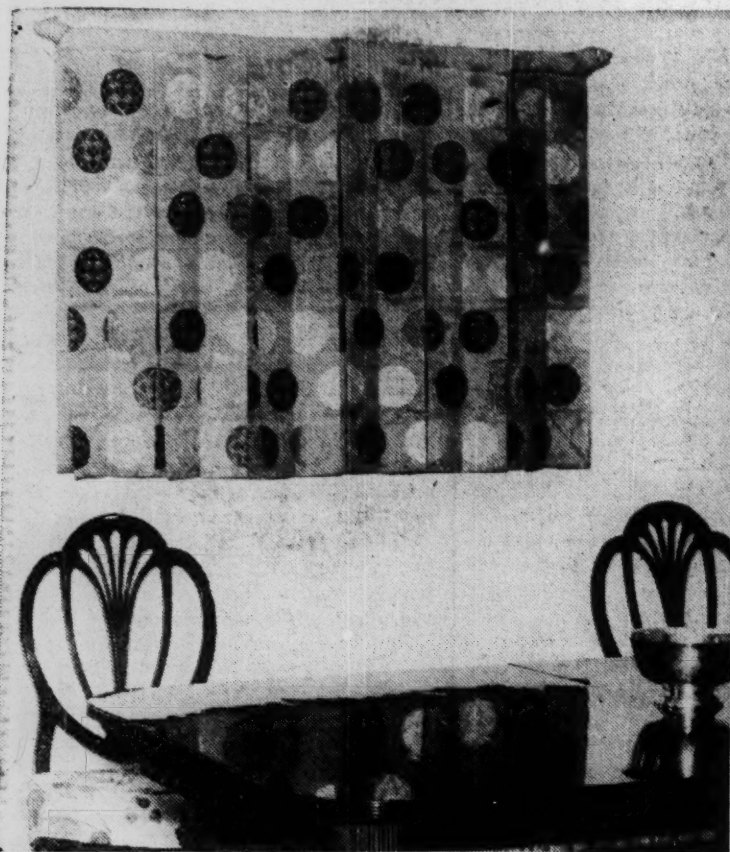
Beautiful it is to watch the travelling wavel of earth turning up and heaving over. With the sounds of a myriad blended small rootlets breaking, the coulter cuts through speedwell, bindweed, dandelion, stroyle, and rotting sheep-nibbled roots of rape. At the headland the ploughman cries hoarsely, "Whoo! Gii back you!" the horses turn slowly and patiently: the curved shares, like petals of a great silver sunflower, change over: a new furrow is started. Five wagtails and a chaffinch fit from clod to clod along it. The brown earth takes a lustre from the metal in the sun. It is very beautiful.—From "THE VILLAGE BOOK," by Henry Williamson. (New York: Dutton.)

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts



Textiles for Decoration

W^HEN we moved from an apartment into a house, the unexpected bare areas of wallpaper soon became extremely tiresome. Yet we were appalled by the thought of buying more reproductions, etchings, prints, and so forth, for, as everyone knows, they are as expensive as they are conventional. And we both longed to indulge our devotion to color. The combination of these factors has produced in our home a growing collection of inexpensive textiles.

Its beginnings were humble enough. At a department store sale I bought two Chinese embroideries for \$1.50 each. We tacked them onto burlap-covered frames and hung them at once. They were nothing special, but we are still fond of their warm color and attractive design. Then an aunt of ours made us a needlepoint tapestry in the Cluny pattern of the lion and the unicorn. This looked very well on a starting study wall, although it was originally intended for a chair seat. For the nursery we were presented with a cheap but delightful Egyptian applique textile of camels and a few ridiculous men. This object of art is made of the coarsest cotton, and its colors are positively dingy. The whole thing couldn't have taken more than an hour to make, but the children adore it. Another friend gave us a Hungarian pillow-cushion which she had made herself, a copy of one in the museum at Budapest. It is red silk braid applied in a handsome design on a white linen background. This also we have hung with great success.

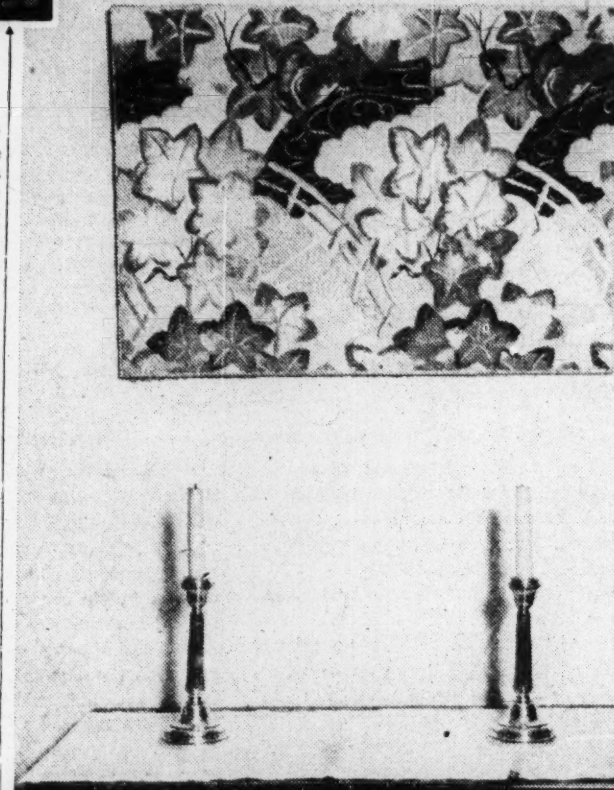
In Our Dining Room
Woven textiles make as fine wall hangings as embroidery. We have found, particularly Oriental ones. It is a commonplace to use brocade over a mantel piece as a background for something smaller and sup-

posedly finer, but with a lovely enough textile, if you remove the smaller object you will never miss it. Along one dining room wall we have a superb Buddhist priest's skirt; it balances on that side of the room a sideboard and a large painting on the opposite side. Our bedroom textiles were chosen entirely for their gorgeous color effects. In so doing we discovered that if the colors are splendid enough it doesn't matter how formal and repetitious the design is. Weaving does something to the human face which makes little woven figures, even the cheapest, entirely delightful for any informal room or hall. Our children particularly love these figures and equally absurd little scenes.

May Suit Any Room

Textiles are used all about our house—in bedrooms, playroom—to our own complete satisfaction. One of their advantages is that besides coming in all the normal picture sizes they are made in odd shapes and are often long and narrow, ready to glorify a panel which nothing else will fit.

We have experimented with ways of hanging. The small, exquisite pieces we have had matted and framed, one or two in circular frames. Those neither so small nor so good have been mounted in Japanese style on a strong paper with a roller at top and bottom. Several we have carelessly tacked to the wall. Two we mounted on two-ply board ourselves, tacking the selvage edge over the top. To the larger pieces, such as the priest's skirt in the dining room, we sewed loops of tape through which to run a curtain rod. This particular piece is suspended by three wires. However well mounted, needlework will stretch or tighten with changes of temperature and humidity. From



at this point of view, American steam-heated houses are impossible. However, since what looks hopelessly warped one month may be all right by the next, you are soon reconciled to the occasional warpings. Our textiles are mainly Oriental, because we have lived in Japan where, for just a few dollars, you can buy specimens that museums are glad to borrow. As a matter of fact, the whole Orient is a happy hunting ground for the lover of quaint and beautiful woven fabrics and embroideries. Chinese mandarin

coats and sleeves, Japanese batiques, Indian and Persian printed textiles, can all be picked up for a song, to mention only the most common which are constantly imported to America. The same is true about European textiles—Florentine lions and signs of the zodiac, Roumanian peasant embroideries, Swedish modern textiles which are the last word in their style, and antique-store treasures of old brocades, damasks, and cut velvets. Every one of these will make superb wall hangings. South America has long been

famous for its textiles. Those of color schemes are handsome. But the Incas are generally considered the finest in existence from the technical standpoint. The central Americas have some embroideries which are coming more into fashion every year. They are crude, but the

Plain walls, or those with lightly figured paper, are suitable backgrounds for hangings such as those pictured here. Most of these are Oriental, some in woven patterns and others embroidered. Some were secured during residence in the Orient, while others were purchased at moderate prices from American shops.

In addition to their importance as decorative art in rich and strong colors, they give distinction and individuality to a home as expressing the backgrounds and tastes of the occupants. At the left, above, is a Buddhist priest's skirt of a reddish-brown satin, embroidered with medallions in several colors. These colors particularly suit the mahogany of this dining room.

The center panel is a Japanese woven textile showing two repeats of a pattern which includes the throne of the Great Mogul and a passing procession. This is hung in the children's nursery. At the right, above, is a woven panel in lozenge pattern, in colors that are both delicate and strong, vivacious in their random arrangement. At the left, below, a piece of printed cotton is chosen for its bold, unconventional pattern and its marked color contrasts. Of quite another character is the silk embroidered panel at the right, below, in which the "Hundred Buddhas" appear in slightly differing attitudes and colors.

of pieces, many of which are superb specimens of needlework and make ideal decoration. Most families as a matter of course have one or two very agreeable textiles stored away in their attics. I have my eye on the needlepoint masterpiece of a great uncle, long since gone. This man, confined in his room for ten years, produced a stunning tapestry six feet square after his own design!

Early American Handwork

Antique samplers, crewel work, and needlepoint are the favorites of most Americans, and they certainly have a charm which the most beautiful foreign woven fabrics somehow lack. Unfortunately, to collect them and their variations, like stump work, purl work, and satin panels with appliques of embroidery, is an expensive hobby for such textiles have been sought by museum and rich enthusiasts for years.

But you can create your own!

There are books of designs and books of instructions galore, and now that needlework has blossomed from a casual home occupation to an important artistic craft, intriguing new designs and ideas are plentiful. Delightful decorative embroideries have lately been designed by Miss Ruth Reeves after the textiles of Guatemalan Indians. Among present-day American embroideries Mrs. Georgina Brown is one of the best known, and most of her panels are designed explicitly for wall decoration.

Crewel work is the most difficult and most beautiful of typical American needlework. Applique is the most effective for the time spent and very suitable for wall decoration. There are several famous 400-year-old textiles of patchwork scenes—even velvet patchwork. You can do scenes or formal designs in needlepoint. Among the many other kinds of canvas work, bargello is good only for geometrical patterns but it goes quickly and is bold and effective. The possibilities of cross stitch have been pretty well exploited and are never as dashing as needlework decoration can be, but everyone loves it. We have a Mexican sampler done partly in cross stitch and partly in a chain stitch which is charming and very unusual. With weaving coming into fashion there are whole new worlds for the skilful and artistic needlewoman to conquer.

Not that new worlds are really needed! Collecting textiles and making them are both fascinating occupations and both lead to splendid new effects in home decoration.

BARBARA B. PAINE

More About a Prize-Winning Design

ON JANUARY 4, we pictured and described briefly the first three experimental houses that are now being built on the campus of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Details of the construction of each one of these are now becoming available, the data regarding the prize-winning design being given in the following statement by Frank Watson, director of the project:



houses now under construction as part of the "test tube" village being erected at Purdue University to inaugurate the most complete research into housing ever made in America. Separate toilet and bathroom take care of the morning traffic tieup at the bathroom door, in the home shown herewith. Among other unusual features are the planning of the kitchen; omission of the customary cellar; combined living-dining room; easy accessibility to the attached garage; finally, the general construction itself.

well under the \$5000 maximum set for homes in the Purdue project. The design was the prize winner submitted by J. Andre Foulhoux, New York City, in the contest conducted by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The house is being built by Ed Schroyer, Lafayette contractor.

In addition to the separate toilet and bath, each bedroom has its own lavatory, with shallow medicine cabinets above each. The bathtub fixture also provides for an overhead shower. Another feature of special value to housewives is a

deep cupboard for extra towels, large bottles, and other articles used in the bathroom, for which storage space often is not provided.

An Efficient Work Room

The kitchen is planned for convenience, arrangement of the refrigerator, range, sink and ample working space, saving many steps and lightening the kitchen work. The linoleum-covered counter extends the entire length of one side of the room. A forced warm air oil fired furnace and hot water tank also are in the kitchen but appear as

articles of furniture rather than mechanical home equipment. Storage space is provided on the first floor near the stairway.

The combination living-dining room will overcome the fault often found with small homes, of two small, unsatisfactory rooms instead of one large room. A built-in corner seat in the living room near the kitchen and a table on casters nearby add to the convenience for both meals and studying for the children.

Two closets in the bedroom for adults, are conveniences desired by most families, while other closet space in the house is ample. The garage may be reached easily from kitchen or living room through the small hall.

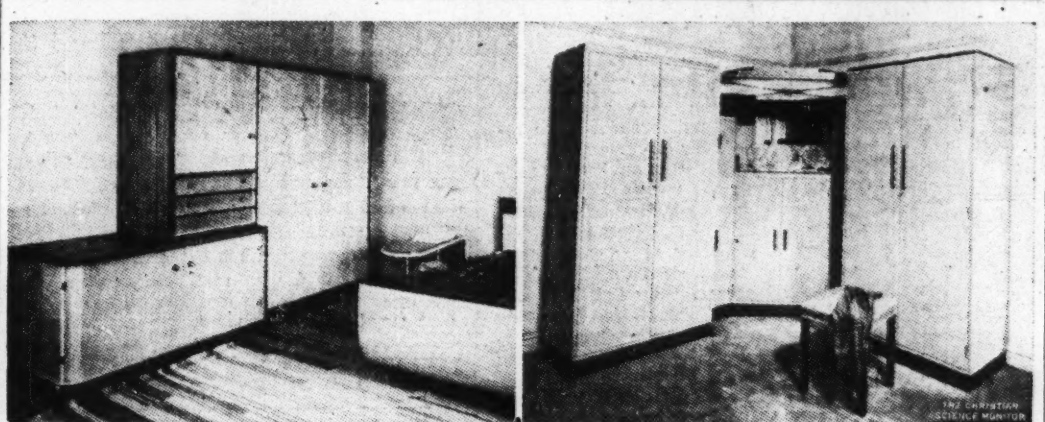
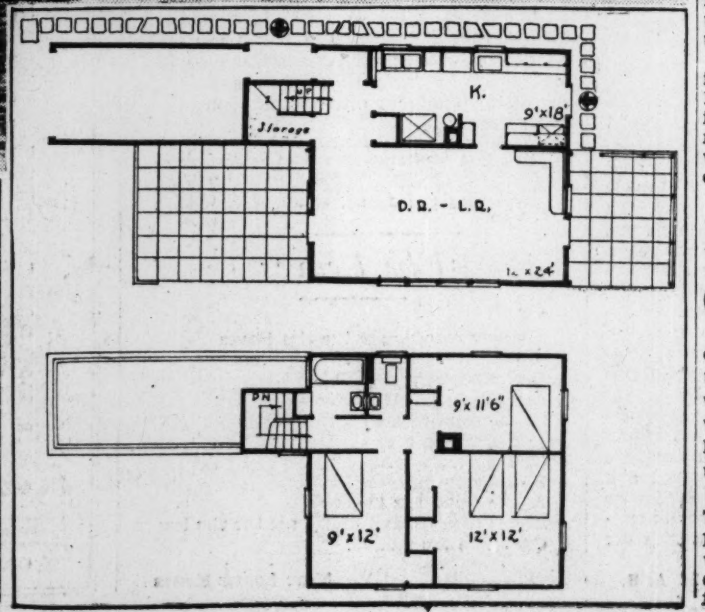
First Floor Has Concrete Base

The house rests on concrete foundations. Wood studding is used in the walls, covered on the outside with yellow, white and green. For the interior with plywood. The outside walls are well insulated with material between the studs. The first floor consists of a three-inch concrete slab laid over a gravel bed. The concrete slab is covered with two inches of cork insulation and a finished floor of wood blocks laid in a mastic compound. The roof is made of wood sheathing laid on the rafters. The space between the rafters, which also forms the ceiling for the second floor, is filled with insulating material. The space around the heating plant is insulated and protected from fire by asbestos sheets. Copper tubing instead of the usual pipes are used for water lines in the house.

The house will be leased as soon as it is completed, by a member of the Purdue faculty, who will co-operate in the research project by keeping records on cost of heating, lighting, ventilation and other studies included in the housing study.

In Jonquil Tones

C^ONECTING dressing room and bedroom may be delightfully attractive in jonquil colors of yellow, white and green. For the dressing room: walls, yellow; white taffeta curtains, yellow fringe; white net dressing table with a yellow valance; white and gold chairs upholstered in blue-green. For the bedroom, the scheme is reversed. There are white-coated walls; yellow hangings; white and gold bed with a yellow canopy; blue-green chairs covered with white and gold fabric,



© The Studio, Ltd., London. From "Decorative Art, 1934," and "Modern Interiors" by Herbert Hoffmann. European wardrobes are usually independent pieces of furniture; the most modern forms are often combined with the cupboards and drawers in a bedroom. At the left is the corner of a room in the town of Gera, Germany, the cabinetwork being simple in outline but rich in its beautiful woods. At the right is a corner group consisting of two wardrobes and a dressing table, designed by the Rowley Gallery, London

If No Clothes Closets, Then What?

Dear Editor:

... I'm puzzled. I have been studying the plan of a house designed by James Burford, A. R. I. B. A., A. M. T. P. I., which appeared on the Home Building and Furnishing Page of the Feb. 15, 1936 Monitor. I have looked and looked at the plan and I can't find a single place in any of the bedrooms where I can hang my dress when I take it off (in case I'm ever invited to stay over night). Of course, I'm just an Every Day American Housewife, so closets and such seem a real necessity to me.

There are a few crooked little arrows spread around on the plan, and it may be that my English cousins will use them for clothes-horses. And then, out of the plan entirely is a grand big arrow pointing the way to the North Pole. Maybe they'll go out and bring that in; they could hang lots of things on that.

Even though Mr. Burford has an imposing array of letters after his name, I'd like to say "But Jimmie, what are they going to use for closets?"

Mrs. R. S., Toledo, Ohio

The question that has puzzled Mrs. S. is one that is likely to come to many Americans who examine the plans of Mr. Burford's attractive house. The answer to it introduces a subject which could be made very interesting if treated broadly, as it concerns the domestic habits of different nationalities. For the moment it may be best to give a rather direct reply, by stating that clothes closets which are considered such an important feature of any American home, are far less widely known in either Eng-

land or European countries. Instead of hanging clothing in such places, wardrobes which are considered a part of the furnishings of a house, are the almost invariable equipment of a bedroom. If a tenant takes an unfurnished apartment he must bring in with his tables, chairs, chests of drawers and mirrors, this extremely bulky piece of furniture, which may or may not be in the same style as his other belongings.

While several generations in America have become so accustomed to the closet that it seems to them as always part of every dwelling, it is a fact that this provision for clothes was almost never found in homes of the 1700's. A china cupboard might take up an equal amount of space, built from floor to ceiling. Then, the spaces under stairways and back of the paneling around fireplaces was often boxed in with either open shelves or shelves and a paneled door, providing space for a variety of small articles.

Just when the present-day American idea of clothes closets became prevalent, I do not know. Tracing its beginnings and development would make an interesting study. But it might lead us far astray from the practical question asked by Mrs. S., who has already learned where clothing might be hung in Mr. Burford's very modern house.

Her question brings to mind one of my own which has not been satisfactorily answered: Why are the beds in Norway supplied with an extra covering in the form of a down puff, three or four inches thick, and four feet square, instead of having them one-half as thick and twice the length? In October some bedding was needed beyond a blanket or two, but the thickness of this pad was quite too much. More than that, its benefit was uncomfortably localized.

This was the experience on a cool night, but when it was really cold

there, one needed to curl up like a cat beneath it to keep wholly warm. Rather inconsistently, it seemed to me, this piece of bedding was found to be larger in size as we went south to Germany and Austria. And farthest south, in Italy, it became as generous in size and light in weight as those we were familiar with at home.

C. G. B.

Stainless steel is coming into the dining room. New service plates of this metal are shown to harmonize with modern table decorations. This steel has a deep bluish cast mingled with its silvery sheen. Some plates are severely plain while others have scrolls or geometric patterns traced on the wide rim.

It is easy to display Wall Decorations by using Moore Push-Pins or Moore Push-Ins Hangers to hang up things. 10¢ packets everywhere. MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

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EXHIBITION
Sunday, March 1st, from 1:00 to 6:00 P. M.
Monday, March 2nd, from 9:00 A. M. to 2:00 P. M.
Some of the outstanding pieces to be sold are a Salem Colonial Sofa, formerly owned by the family of the late Gov. Curtis Guild, also a Grandfather Clock made by Joseph Cummins (very rare). Pair Solid Silver Spoons made by Paul Revere. Silver Pepper Shaker made by William Holmes. Banjo Clock by James C. Cole, Rochester, N. H., and Liverpool Tea Set from estate of Mrs. Alice B. Barnes of Plymouth, Mass., together with many other pieces suitable to furnish every room in your home, such as two and three section Dining Tables, sets of Period Chairs, Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretaries, Desks, Clocks, Beds, Sofas, Mirrors, an assortment of Oriental and Hooked Rugs, Early China, Glass and Bric-a-brac, Solid and Sheffield Silver.
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BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1936

State Tax Cut To \$3,000,000 Facing Defeat

Prospects of Adopting the
Curley Program of New
Revenue Fading

First Bills Sent Out

Most Observers Agree That
Tax Will Settle Around the
\$10,000,000 Figure

Massachusetts city and town assessors today are eyeing uncertainly their state tax bills just received from Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation. These bills, through which the state annually balances its otherwise expense-heavy budget, are based upon a \$3,000,000 state tax. But most observers agree today that the state tax will hover around the usual \$10,000,000 figure.

True, Governor Curley, in his annual address, mentioned a \$3,000,000 state tax instead of the depression-made \$10,000,000 tax. However, the lower figure was based entirely upon the passage of the Governor's proposals to tap new sources of revenue for approximately \$5,000,000.

Budget Increases
This new taxation, coupled with recommended transfer to the general state fund of the \$6,000,000 which remains unexpended in special funds, would allow the budget increases the Governor deems necessary and at the same time deflate the real-estate-burdening state tax considerably. Among the special funds the Governor hopes to tap is the liquor-tax pool used to defray old-age assistance costs.

According to reliable sources, the Governor may be able to force through the major part of the transfer program but most of the taxation plans appear out of the question. The taxation program includes:

Forty-cent alcohol tax	\$500,000
Two-cent cigarette tax	1,200,000
Increased truck fees	1,200,000
Increased dog race tax	250,000
Vending machine tax	250,000
Total	4,750,000

Surplus on Incomes
Along with this program must be considered the Governor's proposed continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on incomes inaugurated in 1935. This surtax, it is understood, is the only tax item which appears fairly certain of passage.

Even now one of the major planks in the additional revenue platform has been broken by the Legislature. The General Court has thrown out the proposed increase in truck fees, thus cutting \$1,250,000 from the taxation program. This affords an indication of the legislative thought regarding new sources of taxation at the present time.

Of course, despite the fact that the Governor played with dynamite by holding out the lure of a \$3,000,000 state tax, he has many arguments for his new revenue proposals.

Cut \$2 From Local Tax
He claims that the reduced state tax, obtained through new taxation, would cut \$2 from the local tax rates. Real estate would be relieved somewhat just when owners are pleading for a lighter burden. Legislators and mayors alike would enjoy being responsible for the \$2 reduction but probably not at the price which must be paid, that being either new taxation or drastic economies.

The Governor has indicated no forceful drive for economy. Rather he has announced that each defeat of his tax proposals will result in a special message to the Legislature. It is therefore plainly seen that the Governor is banking greatly on the program.

Differed Last Year
The indicated fate of that program might have been different last year, when many legislators rode into office on Mr. Curley's "work-and-wages" wave. Then the Governor had the situation well in hand. The legislators were more willing to vote for the Governor's proposals. Yet with re-election battles looming many of those are now avoiding action upon which they might be defeated, many observers insist.

With the result of the Governor's taxation program therefore at least uncertain, local assessors are being warned not to base the tax on the \$3,000,000 state tax.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer, with low clouds and light rain above 20 tonight; Sunday fair, colder at night; moderate south to southwest wind, shifting to northwest during Sunday.

Main: Snow, not so cold in south portion tonight; Sunday fair, colder in southwest portion. New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, preceded by snow, warmer in south portion tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and warmer tonight; Sunday fair, colder in northwest portion. Rhode Island: Cloudy and warmer tonight; Sunday fair.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy and not so cold; Sunday fair, colder in the afternoon and at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southeast and south winds shifting to northwest over the north portion, and fresh to strong southwest wind tonight, shifting to northwest on Sunday over the south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday, possibly light rain or rain over the north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

Boston	20	19	Minneapolis	2	2
Berkeley	66	64	New Orleans	32	30
Chicago	26	26	New York	28	28
Denver	32	30	Norfolk	36	34
El Paso	42	44	Philadelphia	32	30
Jacksonville	56	54	St. Louis	42	42
Kansas City	32	32	San Francisco	58	58
Los Angeles	56	54	Washington	32	28
Miami	58	56			

1-8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 29.
3-Minimum, Feb. 28.

A—4 a. m., E. T. Feb. 29.

B—3 a. m., Feb. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:35 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.

Sunday, 5:15 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:02 p. m.

Rail Leader Forecasts Increased Profits From Two-Cent Rate

Boston News Today

Curley Gives Conciliation Luncheon to End Strike
Goodwin Scores Leniency Shown Drunken Drivers
Edwards Keeps WPA Plum as Democrats Disagree
Langone Demands Probe of Granite Contracts
Boston Considers New Vermont Parkway

Rail Profit:

Seen by Pennsylvania
Line Officer in Cut Rate

Optimistic today over the new railroad rates set for June 2 by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday of 2 cents a mile in coaches and 3 cents in Pullmans was Ethelbert W. Smith, vice-president in charge of operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Smith, who arrived in Boston this morning, and sailed on a cruise to the British West Indies, said that the act will undoubtedly mean greater traffic, ultimately greater revenue for the eastern railroads, including the New Haven, reputedly controlled by the Pennsylvania.

"This drastic order of the ICC, however," said Mr. Smith, "will probably spell the end of the 'bar-gain' week-end low round-trip rates now offered by railroads. It will furthermore unquestionably mean a loss of traffic to airplane and bus companies. Quite likely a large number of travelers who use their own automobiles will now be won back to the railroads."

Mr. Smith felt that the expected increase in traffic over the roads would entail heavy expenses for railroad companies—more cars, etc. But once the new equipment was paid for, he said, revenue would increase. The low rates of 1½ cents already in effect in the South, he pointed out, has brought a 20 to 25 per cent increase in traffic there.

Talking more generally about conditions pertaining to the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Smith said that severe winter conditions throughout the country have resulted in a big boom in the coal business. At present 5000 cars are moving over the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he said, representing an increase of nearly twice the amount in volume usually carried by the road at this time of year.

Because of the activity in the automobile industry, the volume of steel has jumped from 42 per cent to 56 per cent of the total tonnage handled.

Strike:

Curley Seeks to Bring
Interests to Settlement

"Go down to the Parker House and have a good dinner on me and settle your difficulties," Governor Curley told 16 garment manufacturers and four representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who had gathered for a conference in the Governor's council chamber to settle the strike of 4000 employees in 65 garment shops.

Delayed an hour by the Governor's tardiness, the meeting lasted but 30 minutes although a prolonged tussle had been anticipated. Before leaving for their luncheon treat, Philip Kramer, chairman of the joint board of local unions, said that the workers would return to their tasks only if their goal—complete unionization of garment workers in Boston—can be achieved.

Earlier in the morning he had stated that 5000 workers in other types of clothing plants in the city were ready to walk out on a sympathy half-holiday strike on Monday, if certain employers persisted in their opposition to meeting union demands.

Opposing points were summed up this morning by both employer and labor representatives.

For the anti-union employer: Edwin N. Marcus, proprietor of the E. N. Marcus Dress Company, whose Kneeland Street plant was heavily picketed yesterday, declared that he conducted his shop on strictly NRA standards, that his 65 workers are employed on a five-day 35-hour week and that average earnings range from \$21.00 to \$31.00 weekly.

For the union: Mr. Kramer said he would not give up until the industry is fully organized. He further asserted that the Marcus employees labored under a "favor system," which means that a few "on the inside" get high wages, whereas the majority of employees do not. Said he: "We have \$2,000,000 in cash to carry on the strike and can stand up for a long time."

While Acting Mayor John I. Fitzgerald warned that certain garment manufacturers were preparing to leave the city and tried to promote a meeting on his own account, picketing in the garment district was



By a Staff Photographer

Would Mountain Road Bring Tourists Here?

One of Vermont's Famed Scenic Spots Is Camel's Hump, Pictured Above, With Lake Champlain and the Mountains of New York Forming a Fitting Background.

suspended over the week end. Most of the shops do not operate on Saturday.

Thus, as the week end arrived the situation was actually no nearer solution than when 4000 workers began their picketing on Thursday.

WPA:

And Now Edwards Appears
Taking Dislike to His Job

Wisps of smoke reaching the public in the last six months have evidence of the blazes which raged underneath the surface of the Massachusetts WPA. Minor explosions were followed by a more serious quake a month ago when Arthur G. Rotch resigned, because, it was said, of the political pressure. Mr. Rotch was a Republican. Democrats wanted him out.

The national Administration was agreeable, but Democrats could not agree on a successor. Washington sent in Paul Edwards, chief examiner (supervisor) for the region, to stop the gap until factions of Governor Curley and Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus Coolidge ironed matters out.

Mr. Edwards was in Washington

today, seeking, it was rumored, relief from one or another of his jobs, but still no successor could be found.

Most prominently mentioned was David K. Niles, manager of Boston's Ford Hall Forum. He was in Washington, but said "No" (the exclamation mark is his) when asked if he would accept the post.

It appeared today as if Mr. Edwards would have to continue serving in a position he doesn't care about although others regard it as the choicest political plum in the Commonwealth. And the fire is still raging.

Goodwin:

Charges 'Fixing' for
Cape Cod Drunken Drivers

Teletypes in offices of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles were kept tapping at high speed today as Frank A. Goodwin, registrar, toured about the Cape threatening dire consequences to officials who, he says, have been allowing certain motorists to plead guilty merely to charges of intoxication instead of the more serious offense of driving while drunk. Suspension of licenses

of 12 unnamed drivers was announced by Mr. Goodwin.

Likewise he said he would ask the Barnstable Board of Selectmen to consider next Wednesday night the advisability of removing Chief William Pratt, Hyannis police head. He was charged by Mr. Goodwin with having permitted the alleged malefactors to escape with the lesser penalty.

'Gas' Tax:

Use of Funds Outside
Of Highways Is Attacked

If the Commonwealth wants to collect a tax on gasoline and use it for buildings better highways or improving old ones, that is agreeable to gasoline companies. But if the State insists on using gasoline impost for almost every purpose except highways the oil firms are going to try to do something about it. That was the message thrown down by Governor Curley today by J. Ernest Kerr, secretary of the Massachusetts Petroleum Committee.

Such gauntlets have been thrown before, but public support has not sufficiently crystallized to gain the

Newport's Right Asserted to Keep Historic Frigate

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 29 (AP)—If Baltimore citizens think they can have the frigate Constellation for the asking, they haven't reckoned on the naval pride of Newport. The Constellation has been assigned to the naval training station here for more than 40 years.

Now, United States Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland has offered Congress a petition seeking to station the old vessel at Baltimore, where she was built.

In brisk opposition, Mayor Henry S. Wheeler of Newport, together with Rhode Island congressmen, will lead a delegation to Washington Tuesday and will present the Senate Naval Affairs Committee a counter proposal that the frigate be made a public museum permanently stationed here.

Reasons
Newport's naval tradition dates back to the burning of the British sloop, Gaspee, in pre-revolutionary days. The Naval War College is located here, and here also is the Naval Training School for recruits from New England, New York and New Jersey.

The Constellation was built in 1798, a little ahead of her sister ship, Old Ironsides. In former days, the Constellation repulsed pirates in the Mediterranean, overcame French warships in the West Indies, carried ambassadors to France and England, and cruised around the world.

Frail for Voyage
In 1926, she was towed to Philadelphia for that city's sequel-entennial. On her return, officers said she should never be taken to sea again, and Newporters assert there is danger the vessel may sink if, being towed to Baltimore, she were to strike a storm.

The Chamber of Commerce estimated it would cost \$380,000 to put the vessel in condition for a sea trip, considerably more than the original cost of construction.

Call to New England
Mayor Wheeler appealed to all New England to oppose the removal of any historic object from this section. Dr. Horace E. Beck of the Chamber of Commerce Naval Affairs Committee announced he had sought the aid of the New England Council, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and New England congressmen.

Recalling previous efforts to remove the Constellation, United States Senator Peter G. Gerry of Rhode Island produced a letter Joseph Daniels wrote as Secretary of the Navy.

"The Constellation served too good a purpose in Newport to warrant its removal from the city," Secretary Daniels wrote.

Speed Demands Extra Power

Approximately five times as much horsepower a mile is required to drive an automobile at 70 miles an hour as at 20 miles an hour.

Bay State Harmony Object of Farley's Visit

Up and Down Beacon Hill

President Roosevelt's patronage dispenser and the Democratic National Committee's front man, Postmaster General James A. Farley, is due in New England on Monday on a double mission.

His first purpose is to get in touch with New Hampshire Democratic leaders in connection with the delegate election scheduled for March 10. The New Hampshire election of delegates to the national party convention is the first to be held this year and the Democratic chieftain wishes to make certain the party wheels are properly greased.

Party Harmony
In Massachusetts his mission is party harmony and the election of a Democratic delegation pledged to President Roosevelt. It is expected that to further both aims he will brief the hand to Joseph P. Walsh, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, the President's written permission to use his name in connection with delegate candidates.

Under the Massachusetts law no delegate candidates may run pledged to a particular cause unless that person furnishes written permission.

Ely and Curley Problem
Chairman McGrath, whose neatly staged \$100-a-plate dinner put the Massachusetts Democratic party on its feet financially, appears to be the logical man to receive the written instructions. He has paved the way for party harmony. Should the doc-

ument go to Governor Curley there might be considerable disturbance in the party ranks because of the feeling that the Governor is endeavoring to dictate policies.

However, with Mr. McGrath doing the state-building it is believed the Curley-Walsh difficulties will not interfere and the Senator will be a member of the Roosevelt-pledged ticket. Thus, more harmony will reign in the party, much to the party's advantage.

Walsh on Ticket
If Governor Curley were given the job of selecting the Roosevelt-pledged slate, it is doubtful whether Senator David I. Walsh would accept an invitation to run on that slate. However, with Mr. McGrath doing the state-building it is believed the Curley-Walsh difficulties will not interfere and the Senator will be a member of the Roosevelt-pledged ticket. Thus, more harmony will reign in the party, much to the party's advantage.

Postmaster General Farley's trip will be brief. He will arrive in Boston at 1:45, visit Governor Curley and others. Then he will leave for

New Hampshire and return here sometime before midnight, at which time he will leave for Washington, according to the schedule.

Mr. McGrath is due to accompany Mr. Farley to New Hampshire. This will be the first time that McGrath has been in the Democratic world. No doubt, if and when Mr. McGrath runs for Mayor of Boston again, he will realize a benefit from his present activity, particularly if his actions knit the party factions into one "big, happy family."

The Senate Contest

Around Beacon Hill the talk still goes on concerning Governor Curley's off-announced candidacy for United States Senator. "The latest talk concerns the strategy of Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, the man Governor Curley would unseat."

From several political sources has come the story that the Senator may ignore the pre-primary convention entirely, on the ground that the Governor will have the convention. The story so greeted that selection of the Governor as the party's senatorial choice will be

routine. These observers declare Governor Curley will be as much the convention dictator as Governor Ely and Senator Walsh were in 1934.

Primary Fight
According to these politicians, Senator Coolidge will go directly into the primary to fight Mr. Curley. And the story goes he will have two workers with him to cut down the Curley vote in Boston. Whether the arrangement will ever work out or not, the talk now is that Joseph F. O'Connell, an announced Senatorial candidate, and Thomas O'Brien, former Suffolk County district attorney, will be candidates in the same fight, with the main purpose of scattering the Boston Democratic votes.

Under such an arrangement, the informers declare, Senator Coolidge might be renominated.

Of course, all this is predicated on the assumption that Governor Curley will go through with his repeated intention of running for the Senate. There are still several diehards on Beacon Hill who believe the Governor will change his mind and announce that he has "succumbed to the great demand that he seek reelection."

Edgar M. Mills

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"THE BARBARIC" (Colonial). Comedy featuring George M. Cohan in his own play. Staged by Sam Forrest. 8:20. "THE MEN OF HORSE" (Roxbury). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. "THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY" (Roxbury). A revival starring Mary Kay, assisted by Roda Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalchauer, Richard Heath and others. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—Boris Karloff in "The Invisible Ray." 11 a. m., 1:31, 4:42, 7:23, 10:24. Stage: Lupe Velez screen star. Roger Pryor and a musical revue featuring Joe and Pete Michon, and others. 11:15 a. m., 12:24, 2:35, 6:40, 9:48. MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet." With Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10, 11:27 a. m., 1:39, 4:51, 8:03, 10:30, 10:47. Also shorts.

TREMONT—Dick Powell and Ann Dvorak in "Thanks a Million." 10:30 a. m., 1:34, 5:12, 8:20. Also Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall in "Plane Wildfire." 11:15 a. m., 2:18, 5:25, 8:30, 11:35. FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Every Body Has Secrets." With George Brent. 1:35, 3:15, 6:30, 8:45, 10:45. PARAMOUNT—"The Great Impersonation." With Edmund Lowe. 2, 5, 8, 10:45 a. m., 1:11, 2:40, 5:15, 7:45, 10:15. Also "The Mystery of the Yellow Room." 11:15 a. m., 1:35, 3:15, 6:30, 8:45, 10:45. UPTOWN—"Melody Lingers On." With George Houston and Josephine Hutchinson. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 7:55, 10:15. Also "King of Burlesque." 11, 4, 7, 10.

UNIVERSITY—Irma Dunn in "Magnificent Obsession." 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Also Melvyn Douglas in "Love Without Returns." 1:45, 4:45, 8:10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Prisoner of Shark Island." With Warner Baxter and Gloria Stuart. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 3:10, 6:40, 10:10. Also "The Music Goes Round." with Harry Richmond. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m., Both theaters: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

FINE ARTS—"Stalton." A ski picture taken in the Swiss Alps. Featuring Gusti Lantschauer, Walter Rini and Hella Hartweg. 2:30, 4:05, 6:30, 8:00. Preview of the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony No. 9.

by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

Music

MAJESTIC—"Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:25 a. m., 12:14, 2:30, 4:55, 5:41, 7:35, 9:15. METROPOLITAN—"Klondike Annie." starring "Ma" Frawley. 8:20, 9:20, 10:20. Also "The Great Train Robbery." 12, 2:40, 5:20, 8, 10:40. Also "The Great Train Robbery." 11:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:05, 9:45.

EXETER—Jane Withers and Patsy Tuohy in "Paddy O'Day." 2, 4:35, 7:35, 10:35. Also "The Great Impersonation." 10:30 a. m., 1:34, 5:12, 8:20. Also Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall in "Plane Wildfire." 11:15 a. m., 2:18, 5:25, 8:30, 11:35. FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Every Body Has Secrets." With George Brent. 1:35, 3:15, 6:30, 8:45, 10:45. PARAMOUNT—"The Great Impersonation." With Edmund Lowe. 2, 5, 8, 10:45 a. m., 1:11, 2:40, 5:15, 7:45, 10:15. Also "The Mystery of the Yellow Room." 11:15 a. m., 1:35, 3:15, 6:30, 8:45, 10:45. UPTOWN—"Melody Lingers On." With George Houston and Josephine Hutchinson. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 7:55, 10:15. Also "King of Burlesque." 11, 4, 7, 10.

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by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

SYMPHONY HALL—Recital by Marian Anderson, contralto. 3:30. MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Concert by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra. Ernst Hoffman, conductor. 2:30. BROWN PUBLIC LIBRARY—Concert by the Boston Music School Settlement Orchestra. Lincoln D. Servino, conductor. 8:00. COPIES—First Church of Boston (Berkeley and Marlborough Streets)—Hour of organ music, by William E. Zisch. Open to the public free.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

end desired. Only two weeks ago the heard Senator Charles G. Miles say that 500,000 names were being signed to petitions urging reductions legislative committee on taxation and restrictions in the gasoline tax. Mr. Kerr asked the Governor to support a movement to eliminate the federal gasoline tax.

The gas tax was started by the State of Oregon in 1919. Since that time, Mr. Kerr said today, motorists have paid \$5,318,615.86 in such levies. Last year the Massachusetts gas tax totaled \$18,200,000.

Parkway:

Vermont Election Tuesday
Decides on Green Mountains

Boston turned its eye northward to Vermont today as it considered vacation days ahead. It knew that Tuesday would be the day when the decision would be made whether or not to open up the Camel's Hump section of Vermont to motorists by a new Green Mountain Parkway, 1000 feet wide, restricted against hot dog stands and other concessions because operated under the National Park service of the Federal Government.

With recreation the major industry of New England today, such a parkway would mean a great new area of scenic beauty opened up to attract tourists. But many Vermonters were opposed, seeing threats of what has long been a valued isolated wooded area.

Granite:

Inquiry Into Contracts
For Sidewalks Demanded

As long as investigations of this and that seem to be the fad on Beacon Hill, Senator Joseph A. Langone of South Boston today joined in the melee. He asked the Senate Rules Committee to investigate awarding of contracts for granite to be used in 16 miles of sidewalk projects.

He intimated that specifications might have been drawn so that only one firm could meet them, and pointed out that the stone had to be delivered by April 1. This he took to indicate that the stone was already prepared for delivery even before contracts were signed.

His petition to the rules committee included request that the Commissioners of Public Works and Administration and Finance withhold the contracts (due for awarding Monday) until the committee cleared the matter up.

Vermont Divided on Plans For \$10,000,000 Parkway; Bond Issue Vote to Decide

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEPELIER, Vt., Feb. 29.—Shall Vermont throw open to motorists hundreds of miles of scenic grandeur hitherto seen only by strong-legged trampers who scale mountain peaks and follow wilderness trails aloft? Or shall Vermont turn its back on \$10,000,000 in federal money, and thereby keep the motorist away from many of the beauties of the Green Mountain State's peak-studded backbone?

Those are the questions Vermont's farmers, granite workers, city dwellers, housewives and all others who may cast ballots will decide on Tuesday, March 3, when they go to the polls to vote for or against the proposed Green Mountain Parkway, \$10,000,000 highway and park project proposed to run along Vermont's mountain backbone between Massachusetts and Canada.

Discussed for Years

For three long years, ever since the Roosevelt Administration obtained appropriations for federal public works projects, arguments for and against the proposed parkway project have boomed off Vermont's granite-ribbed and tree-clothed hills and rolled like thunder through the valley cities and towns.

Vermonters are all agreed that the state is one of finest vacation lands in the nation. But the parkway proposal has so split Vermont public opinion that husband and wife, father and son, mother and daughter, brothers and sisters are on opposite sides of the fence in regard to its merits and demerits.

The particular issue on which the votes will be cast is whether the State of Vermont shall float a \$500,000 bond issue to purchase land for the parkway right of way, which, according to plans, would have a minimum width of 1000 feet, and with the highway running through the middle.

Under U. S. Park Service

Under the proposal, the State would buy the right of way; the Federal Government would furnish the funds for building the road, and the State would later finance the annual upkeep expense.

The parkway would be a national parkway with the area thoroughly protected against roadside advertising, "hot-dog" stand development and gasoline station development. It would be as restricted as national parks in commercial development, being under the control of the National Park Service.

Col. William J. Wilgus, chairman of former Gov. Stanley C. Wilson's committee of engineers, proposed the parkway in 1933. However, his plan was strongly opposed and for a time it appeared out of the question. However, later the federal government provided \$500,000 for a survey of the proposed route.

Government Ready to Aid

The Federal Government is ready to finance the project if the State approves it, it is understood. President Roosevelt has looked favorably upon the Vermont project, and has urged upon Vermont's ballot-box decision.

As the Vermonters are deciding how to mark their ballots, the arguments for and against the parkway are numerous. The Burlington Free Press, in favor of the highway, has been running letters from readers on the proposal for some time. The paper has been swamped with correspondence.

Tourist Trade

The major arguments for the parkway include the possibility of vast new resources from additional tourist trade which would be lured to Vermont by the scenic parkway. This has become the key proponent argument. The backers consider Vermont has failed to tap sufficiently the tourist trade revenue stream, that the State must do something to bolster its finances immediately. They argue the \$500,000 bond issue will be an investment in a sure thing gold mine.

Furthermore, they contend, the highway will result in public ownership of land now in the hands of private individuals, many of whom live outside Vermont. They add privately-owned land is always in danger of exploitation detrimental to scenic beauty.

Employment Factor

Then there is the employment factor. The backers insist that each mile of the 200-mile highway will provide 10,000 man days of work, 1200 truck days and require \$31,500 for materials.

The parkway proponents also argue that foot travel can be co-ordinated with the parkway, and that as the road will never ascend mountain peaks, rather it will run along the valleys, it will be a boon to hikers.

However, a taxpayer filing a first return in 1935, may select either of the two methods, subject to the approval of the commissioner upon examination of the return. Permission to adopt the reserve method is limited to taxpayers having a large number of accounts where credit is extended over a considerable period of time. It is not granted for the purpose of handling one specific debt.

What constitutes a "reasonable addition" to a reserve for bad debts must be determined in the light of the facts, and will vary with conditions of business and prosperity.

All taxpayer using the reserve method should show in his return the volume of charge sales (or other business transactions) for the year, and the percentage of the reserve to such amount, the total amount of notes and accounts receivable at the beginning and end of the taxable year, and the total amount of the reserve ascertained to be worthless and charged against the reserve during the taxable year.

Unique Family Heirlooms

Costume Jewelry
Matching Odd Pieces
of Silver
Moderately Priced

Monitor readers are invited to come in and inspect, whether or not buying—One of Boston's noted places of interest.

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A friendly personal service.

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The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

800kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
8:00 Metropolitan Opera Company 8:15 The Monitor View the News 8:30 Feature Trail: sketch 8:45 Feature Trail: sketch 8:50 News: Super Show: songs 9:15 Temple of Song: choir 9:30 News: music: sports briefs 9:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels 9:50 "Treasure House of Melody" 9:55 Popular variety program 10:00 Message of Israel: Dr. David 10:05 Pool: choir; orchestra 10:10 Tom Costello's Orchestra 10:15 Boston Symphony Orchestra 10:20 Richard Burgin, conductor 10:25 Leonard Shure, pianist 10:30 guest soloist 10:35 Arranger Quartet 10:40 National Barn Dance: Henry 10:45 Burr: Verne, Lee and 10:50 Mary: Housler, Ted Shola 10:55 "Face in the Pacific": Bristol 11:00 Sells, Japanese Ambassadors 11:05 Reports: news; musical 11:10 Ray Noble's Orchestra 11:15 Ray Noble's Orchestra 11:20 Ray Noble's Orchestra 11:25 Ray Noble's Orchestra	8:00 Metropolitan Opera Company 8:15 Blue Room Echoes: arch. 8:30 Kallenberg's Kindergarten 8:45 children's program 8:50 Evening Tattler: sketch: music 9:15 News: Musical Tunes: Viola 9:30 Kitchell, soprano 9:45 Religion in the News 9:50 NBC concert orchestra 9:55 "Popeye the Sailor": sketch 10:00 Dan Male Quartet 10:05 Strangely Al: It seems 10:10 Year Hi Parade: Hoff's 10:15 Boston Symphony Orchestra 10:20 Stuart Allen: Primus Sisters 10:25 Leonard Shure, pianist 10:30 guest soloist 10:35 Arranger Quartet 10:40 National Barn Dance: Henry 10:45 Burr: Verne, Lee and 10:50 Mary: Housler, Ted Shola 10:55 "Face in the Pacific": Bristol 11:00 Sells, Japanese Ambassadors 11:05 Reports: news; musical 11:10 Ray Noble's Orchestra 11:15 Ray Noble's Orchestra 11:20 Ray Noble's Orchestra 11:25 Ray Noble's Orchestra	8:00 "The Lady in the Street" 8:15 Leap Year program 8:30 Vincent Lopez's Orchestra 8:45 Nature News period 8:50 News: Super Show: songs 9:15 News of Youth 9:30 Recorded dramatic sketch 9:45 Musical Moments: recording 9:50 "Family on Tour": Frank 9:55 Comedy: sketch 10:00 Band concert: Edward D'Anna 10:05 conductor: Indian legend 10:10 "Ziegfeld Follies of the Air" 10:15 Fannie Brice: James Malton 10:20 Patti Chapin: Al Goodman's 10:25 Yankee News Service 10:30 Nino Martini, tenor; chorus 10:35 Andre Kostelanetz's Orch. 10:40 Quadrangular college track 10:45 meet, by Linus Taveras 10:50 Address, Gov. Alf M. Landon 10:55 Founders' Day celebration 11:00 Spotlight News: variety 11:05 Yankee News Service 11:10 Rudolph DeLange's Orchestra 11:15 Onyx Nelson and his orchestra 11:20 Stanley Myers's Orchestra	8:00 Hits and Encores: talks; music 8:15 Hits and Encores: talks; music 8:30 Hits and Encores: talks; music 8:45 Hits and Encores: talks; music 8:50 Frederic William Will, talk 9:15 Carl Moore, rhythmist 9:30 Report: Al Rold's Orchestra 9:45 Talk, Senator Wagner, N. Y. 9:50 Yankee News Service 9:55 Get the News, Tip O'Neil 10:00 Had Williams's Orchestra 10:05 Terry O'Toole, songs; organ 10:10 Tod Weems's Orchestra 10:15 Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra 10:20 concert, conducted by Eugene Goossens 10:25 Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra 10:30 concert, conducted by Eugene Goossens 10:35 Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra 10:40 Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra 10:45 Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra 10:50 Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra 10:55 Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra 11:00 Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra 11:05 Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra 11:10 Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra 11:15 Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra 11:20 Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra 11:25 Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocasts

10:45 WORL (920kc), Regular morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:00 WIXAL (11.79mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:00 WIXAL (11.79mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

800kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 American Pageant of Youth: 12:05 Johnny Johnson's Orch. 12:10 Radio City Symphony Orch. 12:15 extra, comedy: Jan. Perce 1:00 tenor soloist: Desse D'An 1:05 tally, organist 1:10 National Youth Conference 1:15 "Personality": sketch 2:00 Magic Key: Minneapolis 2:05 Orchestra: Cornelia Old 2:10 Skinner: Michael Levitski 2:15 symphony orchestra 3:00 "Your English": sketch 3:05 Pine Mountain Melodians 3:10 music and dialogue 3:15 Talk, Frank A. Goodwin 4:00 National Vespers: Dr. Harry 4:05 Emerson Fodick; quartet 4:10 "Grand Hotel": musical 4:15 Miners Quartet 5:00 "Roses and Drums": dra 5:05 matic sketch; orchestra 5:10 Talk, Malvina L. Labaree 5:15 Gabriel Heatter, comment 6:00 Evening Radio Journal 6:05 "Makers of History" 6:10 "Grand Hotel": musical 6:15 matic sketch; orchestra 7:00 Jack Benny, Mary Living 7:05 stone: Green's Orch.; soloist 7:10 Robert H. "Believe it or Not" 7:15 Ripley: soloist; orchestra 8:00 Irving Berlin's 25th Ann 8:05 versary as a commo 8:10 Irving Berlin's 25th Ann 8:15 versary: Frank Black's Orch. 8:20 "Life is a Song": Olga 8:25 Mather's Orchestra 8:30 Walter Winchell, columni 8:35 st: Paul Whiteman's Musi 8:40 cal 9:00 Varieties: Ruth Etting 9:05 soloists; quartet 9:10 William Gillette: recita 9:15 tion 9:20 Seth Parker program 9:25 guest soloist	12:00 Old South Church in Boston 12:05 Phil Saitman's Piano Club 12:10 University of Chicago Round 12:15 Baker from London 1:00 Religious period with spea 1:05 kers; soloists; organ 1:10 Question Box period 1:15 "Personality": sketch 2:00 Melody Machine: soloist; Ca 2:05 vellers Quartet; orchestra 2:10 "Peter Abbot": Eric Can 2:15 nard's Orchestra 3:00 Harry Rector and his Enkima 3:05 nore: specialties 3:10 Metropolitan Opera Additions 3:15 of the Air: orchestra 4:00 "The Widow's Son": drama 4:05 tic sketch; Lucille Laverne 4:10 "Words and Music": radio 4:15 matic sketch; orchestra 5:00 Pop Concert: orchestra, Wal 5:05 ter Logan, conductor 5:10 Talk, Malvina L. Labaree 5:15 Music by Richard Himber 6:00 Religious period from New 6:05 York: speakers: music 6:10 "Grand Hotel": musical 6:15 matic sketch; orchestra 7:00 "K-T": secret service dra 7:05 matic sketch; music 7:10 Robert H. 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Gordon Brownville 6:20 pastor; music by staff and 6:25 senior choir; organ 7:00 "The World Dances": Lind 7:05 Gustkin's Orchestra; soloists 8:00 "Understanding Opera": How 8:05 ard and Barlow's Orchestra 8:10 "The World Dances": Lind 8:15 Gustkin's Orchestra; soloists 9:00 Symphony Orchestra and 9:05 mixed chorus: Victor Kari 9:10 shan, conductor; Coleto D'Arville 9:15 soprano soloist 10:00 The Marriage Clinic: sketch 10:05 matic sketch; rec: orchestra 10:10 Fredrick Rich's Penthouse 10:15 Party: variety 10:20 Special sports program	12:00 "Freilichen Katten": Jewish 12:05 dramatic sketch 1:00 "The Courts of Justice": dra 1:05 matic sketch 1:10 Italian string music and in 1:15 strumental soloists 1:20 Italian Serenades: soloists 1:25 and typical orchestra 2:00 Boston Opera Club Orchestra 2:05 Raffaele Martino, conductor 2:10 Musical Album: recorded clas 2:15 sical program 3:00 New York Philharmonic Sym 3:05 phony Orchestra, Hans 3:10 Lange, conductor; Ray Lev 3:15 manist, guest soloist: Law 3:20 rence Gilman, program com 3:25 mentator; Concerto F minor 3:30 Pergolesi; Concerto No. 4 3:35 G. minor (Bach/Bowen) 4:00 "Melodiana": Bernice Cla 4:05 re and Oliver Smith; orchestra 4:10 Julla Sanderson and Frank 4:15 Crumit; rec: orchestra 5:00 Hour of Charm: all-girl en 5:05 semble, Phil Spitalny, dir. 5:10 "The World Dances": Lind 5:15 Gustkin's Orchestra; soloists 6:00 Evening service from Tre 6:05 mont Temple Baptist 6:10 Church: sermon by the Rev. 6:15 C. 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Monday's Features

800kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
11:00 WEEI (WEAP-National), Gilbert 11:05 Sullivan and orchestra 11:10 WEEI (WEAP-National), United States 11:15 Navy Band concert 12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor View 12:05 the News" 12:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), National 12:35 Band and Home Hour: speakers; music 1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor View the News," 1:50 by direct view from Monitor studio 2:00 WEEI (WEAP-National), Forum of 2:05 Character Building 2:30 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), American 2:35 School of the Air 3:00 WNAC, Harvard-Dartmouth debate 3:05 "The World Dances": Lind 3:10 Gustkin's Orchestra; soloists 4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor View 4:05 the News" 4:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Let's Talk 4:35 It Over": feminine forum 4:45 WBZ, "The Monitor View the News," 4:50 by direct view from Monitor studio 5:00 Dinner and After 5:05 "The Monitor View the News," 5:10 by direct view from Monitor studio 5:15 Mather's Orchestra	8:00 WEEI (WEAP-National), Hamme 8:05 stein's Music Hall: Ted Hamme 8:10 stein; Lucy Laughlin; Lasy Dan 8:30 WNAC (1500kc) (WMA-Columbia), 8:35 Christian Science Lecture by Gavin 8:40 W. Allan, N. S. B. from Monitor 8:45 Church of Christ, Scientist, Brook 8:50 ling, N. Y. 8:30 WEEI (WEAP-National), Nelson 8:35 Eddy and Margaret 8:40 Eddy and Margaret; concert 8:45 orchestra 12:00 WEEI (WEAP-National), Lullaby 12:05 Lullaby: male quartet; concert 12:10 WEEI (WEAP-National), Ray Knight's 12:15 Cuckoo Hour: comedy sketch; so 12:20 loists 12:30 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), Drama 12:35 tication of the news 1:00 WEEI (WEAP-National), National 1:05 Forum: speaker, Senator Arthur 1:10 Vandenberg, Michigan 1:15 WBZ (WJZ-National), Texas In 1:20 dependence Day program; speakers; 1:25 soloists 1:30 WEEI (WEAP-National), "Magnolia 1:35 Blossoms": Frank Jubilee Singers	8:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), Greater Min 8:05 nsterial, organ and men; quart 8:10 et; orchestra 8:30 WEEI (WEAP-National), Gypsies 8:35 Will Osborne and his orchestra 8:40 Howard Frier, tenor; Romany 8:45 Singers 9:00 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), Radio 9:05 Theater: Victor Moore in "Alas 9:10 the Deacon" 9:15 WABC (WABC-Columbia), "Roo 9:20 vet and the Democratic Plat 9:25 form", Postmaster General James 9:30 Moore, soprano; concert orchestra	8:00 WEEI (WEAP-National), Lullaby 8:05 Lullaby: male quartet; concert 8:10 WEEI (WEAP-National), Ray Knight's 8:15 Cuckoo Hour: comedy sketch; so 8:20 loists 8:30 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), Drama 8:35 tication of the news 9:00 WEEI (WEAP-National), National 9:05 Forum: speaker, Senator Arthur 9:10 Vandenberg, Michigan 9:15 WBZ (WJZ-National), Texas In 9:20 dependence Day program; speakers; 9:25 soloists 9:30 WEEI (WEAP-National), "Magnolia 9:35 Blossoms": Frank Jubilee Singers

University Training For Seattle Police Gets Civic Backing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.,—University training for police officers, decided upon as a part of the curriculum of the University of Washington, is one result of the effort to build the police service of this city. Another reform is proposed in the form of a charter amendment to increase the tenure of office of the chief of police. This will be voted on in March.

The plan of university training for police was approved thoroughly by the police and detective departments, the Mayor and City Council and the University, making the complete civic alignment held necessary for the plan's success.

The police department will afford field training for students while expert police and detectives will assist in the instruction. The hiring of an expert criminologist will present the only big financial outlay. The training will be under the department of political science. A school for police officers already in place is also being arranged.

The proposed charter amendments stabilizing the tenure of office of the chief of police follows the unfortunate experience in this city of a too frequent change of chiefs with an attendant demoralization of the force. The amendment gives the mayor power to appoint the chief with the approval of the city council. The chief may hold office for five years and may be removed for cause presented at public hearing.

Prehistoric Dimples

Discovered in Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Austrians have been eating dumplings and milk gravy for 3000 years, it appears from archeological finds in the old copper mines of the Keltic Alp Mountains near Kitzbühel where extensive excavations are now being made.

The dried remains of food sticking to the sides of broken bowls have shown the diggers that in those early times some of the housewives and servants had the good archaeological habit of stacking up their dishes unwashed. The piles have remained so until today, much to the benefit of archaeology.

The fat, round dumplings and the same magnificent mountains are still among Austria's foremost specialties. But grand opera and puffy doughnuts are added attractions. Austrians like to boast about.

Dancers of the Joos Ballet

Which Will Give Three Performances at Colonial Theater Next Wednesday and Thursday.

Post Office Knows Its Longitudes

By the Associated Press

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 29

POSTAL officials of this city and in Springfield, Mass. are, familiar with their latitudes and longitudes.

A letter mailed in Springfield was addressed to "R. J. Mohan, latitude 41 degrees, 10 minutes, 30 seconds north; longitude 73 degrees, seven minutes, 54 seconds west."

Postmaster Earle C. Martin took a look at the address, then ordered the letter delivered to Mr. Mohan at 1301 Main street, Stratford, a short distance from Bridgeport.

Service to City Brings Big Gifts To Northwestern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—A testimony to the service which a modern university renders its community can be read in the \$7,000,000 bequest just received by Northwestern University, in the opinion of its president, Dr. Walter Dill Scott.

The gift came from Roger Deering, a member of an old Evanston family, which has been a patron of the institution for three generations. Mr. Deering was not an alumnus of the institution, but lived neighbor to it, knew Dr. Scott as a friend, and understood the value of the university as a community force. His bequest was the largest gift to higher education since the George Eastman endowment received by the University of Rochester in 1932.

No Restrictions on Gift

Happily no restrictions were placed upon the Deering gift, and the university is free to use it to restore cuts made necessary by the shrinkage of its investments in 1932. No definite announcement has been made as to how the fund is to be used, but Dr. Scott indicated that in this restoration the social sciences would be favored.

Service to the community has brought the university all of its important gifts in the past, for all of them were from persons long identified with the local community, and Dr. Scott is fitting, therefore, he thinks to continue the emphasis on social studies.

"Our greatest social problems today are in the city," said the educator. "The social scientist must join in the life of the metropolis if he is to understand and solve its problems."

Making community surveys is one community activity Dr. Scott favors. His university has done much of this work in the past and will continue to do it in the future. Northwestern has established a number of departments for carrying on this work. Its administrative office and liberal arts college are located in suburban Evanston. Ever since its establishment its relations with the city, whose property it once owned, have been close and cordial. It has its own Chicago campus where its schools of commerce, journalism and the professions are located. The idea is to locate the buildings close to the field of study, so that students may use the city itself as their laboratory.

Plan Proves Success

The plan has worked out well, Dr. Scott is convinced. The result has been a great development of what used to be called "university extension work." People employed in the city have found it possible to continue their education at hours convenient to them. Just about a year ago the university cancelled a plan which totaled 15,000, is classified as "part-time students." Students come from the 48 states to attend Northwestern, Dr. Scott said, but the presence of so many Chicago and Evanston citizens in the part-time classes has entirely broken down the traditional "town and gown" division. The town feels the university is its own and glories in it, said Dr. Scott.

By digging its roots deep into the community soil, the university has won the support of a number of pioneer Chicago families, he added. All of the largest benefactions received by the university have come from local sources, the chief of them from the families of A. Montgomerie Ward, Milton H. Wilson and William Deering.

The support of the Deering family, he said, has been notable for its continuity. It started in 1876 when William Deering, manufacturer of farm machinery, began to take an interest in the university. He made 55 separate gifts to it during its early struggling period, establishing a family precedent of offering them without restriction.

William Deering's son James followed his father's example. His gifts totaled more than \$800,000. In 1927 the university received a bequest from him of \$500,000.

Others of the family have contributed, seven making the institution their chief beneficiary. And already the fourth generation of Deerings has started its gifts to the university. At the dedication of the Charles Deering Memorial Library in 1933, six small Deerings, great-grandchildren of William, placed on the shelves books which they themselves had purchased.

Because the institution has received this kind of local support, Dr. Scott declares it only fitting that the university should continue to merge its life with the community and not live an academic life apart from the city in which it stands. This is a distinctly modern conception of a university, he admits, but he believes it is one which will result in the most fruitful work on the part of a university's scholars.

Youth in Livestock Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 29.—Seventy-four boys and girls of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut will display 90 head of stock in the twentieth anniversary Eastern States Exposition here in September. The baby beef and management committees has announced. There also will be state competition in a home-grown grains project. The William H. Few trophy will be awarded to the winner in the junior livestock judging contest.

Defeat of Small Loan Bill Marks Week on Beacon Hill

The Legislative Week

Senate defeat of legislation to reduce the maximum interest rate on small loans from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent, passage of a bill by the House preventing members of the Governor's Council from resigning to accept other appointive state, city or county positions were among the important actions on Beacon Hill this week.

Legislation to establish in the State Department of Education a teachers' certification board to provide minimum standards for public school teachers also met defeat in the House. Both branches overrode Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley's veto of a measure to allow municipalities to tax federal housing projects. A summary of the Massachusetts Legislature's major work of the week follows:

The Senate

Action: Killed a measure reducing the maximum interest rate on small loans from 3 to 2½ per cent that passed the House.

Significance: Annually legislators file reduction proposals. However, charitable organizations and other groups usually interested in measures to protect the unfortunate have not backed the legislation. The General Court has heard no real complaint against the present system.

Action: Killed a measure reducing the maximum interest rate on small loans from 3 to 2½ per cent that passed the House.

Significance: The General Court's desire appears to be "commerce at any cost."

Action: Passed, with the House, resolutions urging Congress to block any legislation that interferes with truthfulness and which might tend to block trade with warring nations.

Significance: The General Court's desire appears to be "commerce at any cost."

Action: Accepted two adverse committee reports on legislation providing for an investigation of the advisability of abolishing county government.

Significance: Numerous persons have contended county government is expensive, unnecessary and outmoded. However, the county government idea is still strongly entrenched in Massachusetts.

Action: Concurred with the House in accepting adverse reports on bills to establish flat rates for compulsory automobile liability insurance for the first 100 cubic feet used. The Senate, however, lived up to its pro-utility reputation.

Action: Concurred with the House, a negative report on legislation to limit Boston's tax rate to \$32.50.

Significance: The legislators foresaw wholesale employee discharges and abandonment of services under such a program.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill eliminating the double liability of stockholders in trust companies.

Significance: Under this legislation, already passed by the House, trust company stockholders would be liable for the double liability in case of company losses.

The House

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the Senate, a bill prohibiting members of the Governor's Council from resigning to accept other state, city or county positions.

Significance: This legislation would prevent recurrence of the action by which Governor Curley appointed two Republican Councilors to other positions and filled their Council posts with Democrats, therefore changing the political allegiance of the Council. Beacon Hill awaits with interest the Governor's action on the bill which is practically ready for his signature or veto.

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on a bill to prohibit sale of liquor on Sundays.

Significance: The drys had hoped the present law would be tightened to this extent, but they did not fight hard.

Action: Accepted negative committee report on a bill providing for an investigation of charges that electric light companies had increased voltage so that bulbs and appliances have had to be replaced.

Significance: Utility companies successfully denied the charges before a legislative committee.

Action: Recommended to the taxation committee its adverse report on the Governor's proposed 2-cent tobacco tax.

Significance: Indicates the Govern-

Action: Accepted, with the Senate, the adverse report on a bill establishing a teachers' certification board in the State Department of Education.

Significance: This measure would have given the State Commissioner of Education complete control over selection of public school teachers.

Action: Accepted adverse reports on a measure to investigate the control and conduct of public utilities.

Significance: Other such investigations have been made and the Legislature believes those are sufficient.

Diesel Engines Hold Hopes Of New England Railroads

A long train of Pullman cars yesterday rumbled hollowly out of Boston's South Station. No passengers lolled in chairs in the nearly one-eighth mile of its length. Hauling the train was a giant 1800-horsepower Diesel locomotive which outwardly did not look much different from the cars on the train.

At Back Bay Station the train stopped, the conductor solemnly held his watch for the usual three-minute stop while not a single passenger got on or off. This procedure was repeated at Providence, Westerly, New London and a number of intermediate stations.

Tests Are Made

The departure of this train called attention to a number of significant tests that have been going on quietly in New England during the past week and which will continue in other sections of the country in the weeks to come. For it may turn out to be one of the railroads' answers to cheaper overhead costs now that they are faced with the 2-cent-a-mile coach and 3-cent-a-mile Pullman fares ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective June 2.

Before the I. C. C. pulling the railroad's hope for profits lay in the lower cost of operating Diesel equipment. If the roads could maintain their fare schedules and make their services more attractive to the public they envisioned themselves as "staying out of the red." The result of this philosophy was exemplified in the great number of streamlined Diesel trains now operating on a number of American railroads.

Economic Questions

With the props kicked out from under the railroad's hope of maintaining their present fare rates by the I. C. C. fare reduction order the managements of American railroads must still explore all means of lowering their transport costs, with the hope that the lowered fares will bring back greater traffic to the rails. The increased turnover of traffic may thus, it is hoped, cause a general upswing in railroad popularity.

for travel resulting in profit. In Diesel equipment apparently lies one of the answers to economical operation.

A veteran railroader's reaction to Diesel equipment is "Will it do the job? What does it cost?" There was plenty of evidence yesterday in the round-trip test from Boston to New Haven that the answer has been given one way or the other to railroads.

Seated in the head coach immediately behind the locomotive the Monitor's reporter yesterday could not help but observe the smooth starting and remarkable acceleration of the Diesel-powered train.

Boston train riders have probably observed that most heavy trains do not get up much speed in the short run between the South Station and Back Bay. Yet the Diesel train with 12 empty cars hooked on to simulate the load of normally shorter train was braked as though to a stop from high speed as it entered Back Bay.

Set Fast Times

Veteran train crews of the New Haven Railroad, on which the test run was made, have a comparison with which to check the efficiency of Diesel equipment. These are the schedules of the Yankee Clipper and the Merchants' Limited, two of the road's fastest expresses.

Both of these trains operate on three-hour schedules to New Haven on their New York runs. In both test runs yesterday the Diesel train shaded these schedules by several minutes. That fact answered questions on performance.

As to costs it was revealed by E. A. Kruger, service engineer of the Electro-Motive Corporation, builders, that the Diesel-electric train used about \$48 worth of fuel which served to run the two 800-horsepower Winton engines and also to heat the train. A special, highly efficient, quick heating or "flash" boiler provides ample heat. It was estimated by a veteran engineer of the New Haven that a steam locomotive would use about 16 tons of soft coal on a similar run which would bring the cost of steam to about \$60, in the \$12 spread between steam and oil costs may be the answer to railroad profits.

All Aboard the New Diesel Train



Inspection
Railroad Men and Watcher Inspect the New Diesel Motor Locomotive

Reich Press Sees Peace Threat In Paris-Soviet Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Approval of the Franco-Soviet pact by such a large majority in the French Chamber of Deputies last night constitutes a "serious hour for Europe" and a "turning point with unforeseen consequences for world peace," in the opinion of commentators here.

Germany has not ceased to condemn this pact since it was first announced months ago. The objections as stated in the press here today are that it is a violation of the spirit if not the letter of "the agreement guaranteeing European peace"—namely the Locarno Pact—and that it opens the door to Bolshevism, the enemy of European civilization.

Limits on Intervention
Locarno, according to the semi-official Deutsche Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz, limited French intervention to Poland and Czechoslovakia, but now these limits are extended so as to increase the risk of Franco-German conflict. Germany also maintains that despite all assurances it is still not clear what will happen in case of threatened conflict if no unanimous decision is taken by the League Council.

"A collective organized threat to peace," is Dr. Alfred Rosenberg's description of the Franco-Soviet pact in today's Volkischer Beobachter, a government organ. "What is today being enacted before our eyes," he declared, "is not an organization of collective peace, but a collective unity to prevent world peace."

"Either Or" Situation
Dr. Rosenberg, like many other Germans today, sees European politics as a policy of "either or"—either European civilization or Communism. Germany's great task is described as the destruction of Communism. But Communism, he argues, has now received a great impetus, since "every great alliance with Soviet Communism signifies a moral and political strengthening of the Communist movement on all sides and of a demand for a stronger battle against European states and their thousands of years-old civilization."

In fact, according to Dr. Rosenberg, "European and world peace are today represented by Germany which marches at the head of the nations which stand for the security of European civilization."

Part of Jewish Agitation
The Franco-Soviet pact is to Dr. Rosenberg also a part of secret Jewish agitation against Germany which today "in a large section of the world press reveals itself in concentrated hate against this country." Germany also opposes this new pact on the ground that it is a definite step toward the encirclement of Germany.

The Franco-Soviet and Czechoslovak pacts and numerous recent diplomatic discussions in many European capitals in which Germany has not been directly represented emphasize not only Germany's present isolation, but point to the new fact that Russia now becomes an important factor in central and southeastern European politics, thus bringing a return to conditions very like those prevailing in 1914.

Russia's Growing Strength
It is no secret that Germany has increasing respect for the growing military strength of the Soviets. Germany is also suspicious of a better understanding slowly developing between the Soviet and England.

Though it is realized that this is due to possible developments in the Far East, the Anglo-Soviet rapprochement nevertheless reduces the prospect of Anglo-German understanding.

Meanwhile reports that Germany will take any immediate drastic action against a demilitarized Rhineland zone continues to be completely discredited in reliable circles here.

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Maine Urged to Develop Small Native Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 29.—Maine is overlooking extensive opportunities for the development of small industries in its efforts to bring about larger and more elaborate developments, Freeman F. Burr, state geologist, told the State Chamber of Commerce this week.

"Instead of inducing industry to come to the State from outside, better results could be obtained by making use of materials possessed within the State," he declared.

Mr. Burr estimated that moss, clay, agricultural limestone, mineral pigments, gem stones, and other resources of the State, as yet widely undeveloped, could be made the basis for local industries yielding \$500 to \$15,000 annually and at small initial cost.

"I know of at least a score of towns that would be solvent today if 10 or 15 people in each could be taken from relief rolls," he said. They could be, he maintained, if local industries based on local resources were developed in the small communities. In his conclusions the state geologist is in accord with similar findings reported by Lloyd W. Fisher, professor of geology at Bates College, who has urged similar development of Maine resources. Dr. Fisher would first have the State finance a geological survey of the State to determine the value and extent of the deposits.

Cost of CCC

Obligations for the CCC during its 33 months of operation in Maine to Jan. 1 total \$9,761,000. The CCC gave direct employment to 9588 men and enabled them to return to dependent status at home about \$1,898,000, according to a survey of the CCC's activities by Director Fehner last week.

An analysis of CCC activities, he reported, discloses that 15 camps were established in Maine shortly after the Civilian Conservation Corps became a national project in April, 1933. There are now 16 camps operating in Maine, he said, and since inception of the program, Maine's quota has averaged 16.

On Jan. 1, Maine had 3268 men enrolled in 16 camps, an increase over the 1650 set as the original Maine quota in 1933. Chief among the beneficial activities of the CCC were listed work done on forest protection and conservation projects, improvements in state parks.

Lewiston Election

Lewiston voters go to the polls Monday to select mayor, aldermen and school committee members. The election is viewed with more than ordinary interest because some see it significant of the State trend. Democrats started the campaign off surprisingly by defeating their nine-times Mayor Robert J. Wiseman and nominating in the caucus Donat J. Levesque, political newcomer.

Republicans nominated Benjamin L. Bernin, prominent party worker, chairman of the county committee, candidate for State committee. Seizing on the apparent split in Democratic ranks where a severe campaign was waged in the caucus, Republicans, who have made poor department costs a basis of their fight, feel they have a chance to upstage the Democrats. If they do, some will look upon it as a slap at Congressman Moran for it has been reported he has interested himself in the Levesque campaign against Mayor Wiseman, staunch Brann supporter, who was mentioned as a congressional candidate against Moran this year.

Politics and Relief

Charges that the Maine WPA which supplanted ERA as the chief relief organization, is a "communist unit" were brought this week into the open by Joseph E. F. Connolly, well known Portland Democrat, adding to the prevalent conclusion all is not well internally with the Democrats. "When, where and how did you qualify for such work?" Mr. Connolly has demanded of Albert Abrahamson, who obtained leave of absence from his teaching at Bowdoin College to assume charge of the WPA in Maine.

Mr. Connolly charged allegiance to Moran came before relief with the WPA. Mr. Abrahamson countered that he would resign his position before he would put politics ahead of relief as WPA Administrator. While Democrats argue over their relief-giving organization, Republicans, who two years ago claimed relief promises made by Democrats played an important factor in their victory, become more convinced that this same relief will react unfavorably to the Democrats in the next election. "Those who can't get it are mad and those who are getting it are mad because they can't get more," they claim.

Oxcart Days

Geef Haw! Quaint and unusual admonitions to rise from a busy city street and penetrate sharp morning air brought

Auburn housewives to their front windows this week to see what was going on.

They looked; saw to their amazement a yoke of black and white oxen hauling the city's garbage cart through the streets.

The superintendent of the city farm offered explanations. Heavy snow fell and deep ruts made the travel too difficult with trucks and too hard for horses.

Boston High Pupils Invited to Contest In Judgment of Art

More than 35,000 boys and girls in Boston high schools have been invited by the Museum of Fine Arts to take part in the second annual competition in art judgment. The subject this year is "In Your Opinion What Is the Quality in the Art of Vincent Van Gogh which would Explain the Widespread Enthusiasm for His Work at the Present Time?" Competition is open to all students in high schools and trade schools.

Compositions are to be not more than 750 words in length and to be submitted to a committee appointed in each school by the headmaster. Each committee will select the two best papers to send to the museum. A final choice will be made by the museum committee, and a prize of a framed Van Gogh color print will be awarded to the winning student to each school.

A grand prize will also be given for the best paper submitted by all the students competing. This will be a large portrait-size color print glazed and framed. The competition will close on Mar. 23 and awards will be made on April 12.

This is the second competition to be held in the high schools by the museum and is done with the approval of the board of superintendents and with the co-operation of Patrick Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, Miss Helen E. Cleaves, director of art in the public schools, and John C. Brodhead.

Saskatchewan Plans Law To End Cattle Rustling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Cattle rustlers still flourish on the western plains of Canada, with a new technique, adapted to modern conditions, a delegation of cattlemen from the southwest corner of the province complained recently during an interview with government officials. The modern cattle thief, driving a motor truck, swoops down on a herd of cattle, selects a few choice animals, kills them on the spot and swiftly transports the beef to a distant market.

New legislation is designed to make possible a more complete check of butcher shops suspected of handling the stolen meat.

VOGUE says:

Patent has a new importance.



WALK-OVER

PRESENTS:

COLONIAL

Step-in

Shades of your revolutionary grandmother. Demure, high-tongued and glistering with romance. For all-day chic and comfort. \$7.50.

WALK-OVER SHOE STORES

170 Tremont St. 378 Washington St. BOSTON
2359 Washington St., Roxbury

Big Public Works Kept in Program Of Netherlands

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The Netherlands Government is planning to continue its policy of large-scale public works which have been a feature in the recent years of trade depression. This is despite the fact that increased international trade is anticipated.

It is recognized that there are still many important schemes which can be profitably undertaken. These are concerned particularly with better communications between various parts of the country.

Amsterdam is held to need a tunnel under the River Y; Rotterdam needs one under the River Meuse; and Ymuiden one under the North Sea Canal. Ferries can no longer cope with the demands for traffic, but considerable constructional difficulties have to be faced in tunnel building owing to the soft condition of the subsoil.

The Netherlands launched an extensive campaign of public works when the trade depression severely curtailed its large foreign trade. A series of big projects has been carried out in the past three or four years. A number of new bridges now span main rivers.

Last year a seven-year plan for the construction of 11 bridges, linking north and south of the Netherlands, was started, on which a sum of 50,000,000 florins (\$33,000,000) is being spent. This is to give better communications across the river Rhine, Meuse, Waal, Lek and IJssel.

Virginia Clamps Down On Liquor Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—New regulations adopted by the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board prohibit any published illustrations except those of the bottle or label, reference to where the brand may be purchased, and all deviation from the bare facts concerning the brand. They also prohibit any advertising urging persons to buy the brand and no more than three brands may be mentioned in any single advertisement. The regulations are effective Feb. 1.

R. C. Vose Galleries

559 Boylston Street, Boston

Brown Monochrome
Brush Drawings

by
Joseph T. Higgins

March 2 to 21

HELD OVER BY
POPULAR DEMAND

EXHIBITION

BY

Members of the
Boston Society

OF
Water Color
Painters

R. C. VOSE GALLERIES
559 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON

Monitor Newscast On WORL Changed

BEGINNING Monday, March 2, the afternoon radio-cast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard at 4 p. m., eastern standard time, week-days, over Station WORL, Needham, Mass.

This change in the hour from 5 p. m. has been made in order to avoid conflict with the regular broadcast of news at 5 p. m. from WBZ which is heard directly from the studio in the Christian Science Publishing House.

ceeded the late Senator Huey P. Long.

In a political address Feb. 27 he bitterly attacked Earl Long, brother of the Senator, who was recently nominated Lieutenant-Governor, and said he would seek the Governor's office in 1940. Governor Noe charged that Long was planning to "run this State."

"He is getting ready to run for Governor four years from now," Noe said, "only he is afraid I am going to be in the way."

Governor Noe, who stepped up from the Lieutenant-Governor a few weeks ago when Gov. O. K. Allen passed on suddenly, has only a few months left to serve before being succeeded by Judge Richard Leche, who was nominated in the January primary.

Montreal Students Defend Einstein's Relativity Theory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL.—Einstein's prestige holds high at McGill University despite alleged defects found in his theory by Dr. Ludwik Silberstein, of the University of Toronto, which has caused a furore in the scientific world.

Prof. A. H. S. Gillson, McGill University mathematician, in explaining Dr. Silberstein's contentions, stated that the Toronto scientist took a specific example for which he obtained a mathematical answer. This achievement was not to be taken lightly as such mathematical answers were valuable in demonstrating phases of the relativity theory.

"The mathematical answer obtained by Dr. Silberstein, even if correct, does not by any means, however, prove that Einstein is wrong in his general theory. The result of Dr. Silberstein's mathematical reasoning simply gives an answer to a specific problem within the general theory," he said.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship Sailings Due at Boston New York

Bremen March 4 Cherbourg, March 10 Mar. 4, 1:00 pm Mar. 4, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Listed Stock
QuotationsMarket Is Lower
With Rail Issues
Persistently Sold

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (AP)—Quiet but persistent selling in railway issues today tended to dim bullish stock market hopes.

The carriers sagged fractions to a point or more and recent industrial favorites were backward. The sugars and a few specialties bucked the trend.

The close was heavy. Transfers approximated only 950,000 shares.

A few specialties exhibited weakness, including Greyhound Corporation, which dropped 6 points. Coca-Cola lost 3.

A firm tone was displayed by a few issues. Up fractions to a point in the final hour were Case, Great Western Sugar, Cuban-American Sugar, Standard Oil of New Jersey, du Pont and United Gas Improvement.

Among losers of as much as a point or more were Santa Fe, Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania, N. Y. Central, Western Union, American Telephone and Electric, American Telephone and Electric, American Telephone and Electric.

The majority of the steels, motors and utilities were unchanged to slightly lower.

Volume Lower on Decline
Brokerage houses were encouraged by the fact that the volume dwindled on the decline.

Some of the sugar equities continued to hold their followings as futures of the commodity again moved into new high territory for the season.

Santa Fe, Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania were off about 2 points each. Others in arrears up to a point included N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Westinghouse, Goodyear, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and North American.

Overnight consideration of the Interstate Commerce Commission's action in cutting rail passenger fares brought further selling in the carrier stocks. At the same time transportation authorities believed some of the roads would be helped by the reduction because of expanding traffic.

But the bus lines may be adversely affected by the lower rates was indicated by the sharp decline in Greyhound shares. It was expected that all of the bus companies would slash fares which, consequently, might mean a drop in profits, unless offset by additional travel.

Medium and low priced rail issues slipped down a little in the bond market today while the majority of high priced obligations of all sorts were moderately improved.

Investment circles said the decline in carrier equities tended to act as a depressant on medium and low priced rail issues. Some said the Interstate Commerce Commission's order for lower passenger fares was an unsettling factor in the markets for both rail stocks and bonds.

Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2's, St. Paul 5's, Northern Western 4 1/2's, Erie 5's and Southern Railway 4's were among loans which dipped fractions. Chesapeake & Ohio 5's and Northern Pacific 4's, both low yields, shifted forward a little.

Notwithstanding continued uncertainties over the Japanese political unrest, the Japanese 5's were up more than a point, while the 5's picked up a fraction. Other foreign issues were narrow.

The U. S. Government sector was quiet and steady. Treasury 3's of 1946 were a little higher, the 2's a little lower.

American & Foreign Power 5's gave up more than a point, and Western Union 5's and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5's edged ahead somewhat.

Foreign Markets
Paris: Irregularity and dullness prevailed in the Bourse today owing to month-end liquidation. Renten were steady, while International and American issues advanced. The market closed irregular.

London: Little activity took place in the Bourse today. The closing was quiet after some minor fluctuations. London closed.

Cotton Prices
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York
Open High Low Last
Jan. 10.17 11.20 11.16 11.20 +0.02
Feb. 10.17 11.20 11.16 11.20 +0.02
March 10.17 11.20 11.16 11.20 +0.02
April 10.17 11.20 11.16 11.20 +0.02
May 10.17 11.20 11.16 11.20 +0.02
June 10.17 11.20 11.16 11.20 +0.02
July 10.17 11.20 11.16 11.20 +0.02
August 10.17 11.20 11.16 11.20 +0.02
September 10.17 11.20 11.16 11.20 +0.02
October 10.17 11.20 11.16 11.20 +0.02
November 10.17 11.20 11.16 11.20 +0.02
December 10.17 11.20 11.16 11.20 +0.02

Chicago Board
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat
Open High Low Last
Jan. 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
Feb. 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
March 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
April 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
May 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
June 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
July 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
August 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
September 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
October 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
November 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
December 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01

Corn
Open High Low Last
Jan. 0.85 0.86 0.85 0.86 +0.01
Feb. 0.85 0.86 0.85 0.86 +0.01
March 0.85 0.86 0.85 0.86 +0.01
April 0.85 0.86 0.85 0.86 +0.01
May 0.85 0.86 0.85 0.86 +0.01
June 0.85 0.86 0.85 0.86 +0.01
July 0.85 0.86 0.85 0.86 +0.01
August 0.85 0.86 0.85 0.86 +0.01
September 0.85 0.86 0.85 0.86 +0.01
October 0.85 0.86 0.85 0.86 +0.01
November 0.85 0.86 0.85 0.86 +0.01
December 0.85 0.86 0.85 0.86 +0.01

Barley
Open High Low Last
Jan. 0.45 0.46 0.45 0.46 +0.01
Feb. 0.45 0.46 0.45 0.46 +0.01
March 0.45 0.46 0.45 0.46 +0.01
April 0.45 0.46 0.45 0.46 +0.01
May 0.45 0.46 0.45 0.46 +0.01
June 0.45 0.46 0.45 0.46 +0.01
July 0.45 0.46 0.45 0.46 +0.01
August 0.45 0.46 0.45 0.46 +0.01
September 0.45 0.46 0.45 0.46 +0.01
October 0.45 0.46 0.45 0.46 +0.01
November 0.45 0.46 0.45 0.46 +0.01
December 0.45 0.46 0.45 0.46 +0.01

Oats
Open High Low Last
Jan. 0.35 0.36 0.35 0.36 +0.01
Feb. 0.35 0.36 0.35 0.36 +0.01
March 0.35 0.36 0.35 0.36 +0.01
April 0.35 0.36 0.35 0.36 +0.01
May 0.35 0.36 0.35 0.36 +0.01
June 0.35 0.36 0.35 0.36 +0.01
July 0.35 0.36 0.35 0.36 +0.01
August 0.35 0.36 0.35 0.36 +0.01
September 0.35 0.36 0.35 0.36 +0.01
October 0.35 0.36 0.35 0.36 +0.01
November 0.35 0.36 0.35 0.36 +0.01
December 0.35 0.36 0.35 0.36 +0.01

Hay
Open High Low Last
Jan. 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
Feb. 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
March 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
April 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
May 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
June 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
July 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
August 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
September 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
October 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
November 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01
December 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01 +0.01

Auto Lamp Prices Reduced
NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Lamp Company, a subsidiary of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, announced a general reduction in the prices of various types of automobile lamps effective March 1.

Stocks Display
Declining Trend,
With Rails as Group Weak

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Range	Div.	High	Low	Feb. 29	Feb. 28	Feb. 27
110.00	10.00	110.00	109.00	110.00	109.00	108.00
100.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	98.00
90.00	10.00	90.00	89.00	90.00	89.00	88.00
80.00	10.00	80.00	79.00	80.00	79.00	78.00
70.00	10.00	70.00	69.00	70.00	69.00	68.00
60.00	10.00	60.00	59.00	60.00	59.00	58.00
50.00	10.00	50.00	49.00	50.00	49.00	48.00
40.00	10.00	40.00	39.00	40.00	39.00	38.00
30.00	10.00	30.00	29.00	30.00	29.00	28.00
20.00	10.00	20.00	19.00	20.00	19.00	18.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	8.00

Range	Div.	High	Low	Feb. 29	Feb. 28	Feb. 27
110.00	10.00	110.00	109.00	110.00	109.00	108.00
100.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	98.00
90.00	10.00	90.00	89.00	90.00	89.00	88.00
80.00	10.00	80.00	79.00	80.00	79.00	78.00
70.00	10.00	70.00	69.00	70.00	69.00	68.00
60.00	10.00	60.00	59.00	60.00	59.00	58.00
50.00	10.00	50.00	49.00	50.00	49.00	48.00
40.00	10.00	40.00	39.00	40.00	39.00	38.00
30.00	10.00	30.00	29.00	30.00	29.00	28.00
20.00	10.00	20.00	19.00	20.00	19.00	18.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	8.00

Range	Div.	High	Low	Feb. 29	Feb. 28	Feb. 27
110.00	10.00	110.00	109.00	110.00	109.00	108.00
100.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	98.00
90.00	10.00	90.00	89.00	90.00	89.00	88.00
80.00	10.00	80.00	79.00	80.00	79.00	78.00
70.00	10.00	70.00	69.00	70.00	69.00	68.00
60.00	10.00	60.00	59.00	60.00	59.00	58.00
50.00	10.00	50.00	49.00	50.00	49.00	48.00
40.00	10.00	40.00	39.00	40.00	39.00	38.00
30.00	10.00	30.00	29.00	30.00	29.00	28.00
20.00	10.00	20.00	19.00	20.00	19.00	18.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	8.00

Range	Div.	High	Low	Feb. 29	Feb. 28	Feb. 27
110.00	10.00	110.00	109.00	110.00	109.00	108.00
100.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	98.00
90.00	10.00	90.00	89.00	90.00	89.00	88.00
80.00	10.00	80.00	79.00	80.00	79.00	78.00
70.00	10.00	70.00	69.00	70.00	69.00	68.00
60.00	10.00	60.00	59.00	60.00	59.00	58.00
50.00	10.00	50.00	49.00	50.00	49.00	48.00
40.00	10.00	40.00	39.00	40.00	39.00	38.00
30.00	10.00	30.00	29.00	30.00	29.00	28.00
20.00	10.00	20.00	19.00	20.00	19.00	18.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	8.00

Range	Div.	High	Low	Feb. 29	Feb. 28	Feb. 27
110.00	10.00	110.00	109.00	110.00	109.00	108.00
100.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	98.00
90.00	10.00	90.00	89.00	90.00	89.00	88.00
80.00	10.00	80.00	79.00	80.00	79.00	78.00
70.00	10.00	70.00	69.00	70.00	69.00	68.00
60.00	10.00	60.00	59.00	60.00	59.00	58.00
50.00	10.00	50.00	49.00	50.00	49.00	48.00
40.00	10.00	40.00	39.00	40.00	39.00	38.00
30.00	10.00	30.00	29.00	30.00	29.00	28.00
20.00	10.00	20.00	19.00	20.00	19.00	18.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	8.00

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (AP)—The wheat market developed considerable strength the past week, but there was free selling on the hard spots, which checked the upticks after prices had reached the highest levels in more than a month. At the top May wheat sold at \$1.01 1/2, which was 4 1/2 above the low of a few days ago.

For a time both Winnipeg and Liverpool kept pace with our markets, but the past day or so the English market was especially weak on account of heavy liquidation of March wheat induced by heavy shipments of Australian wheat. Shipments from the latter country for the week were 4,977,000 bushels.

Europe's Crops Poorer
From Argentina exports were only 1,196,000 bushels, but this received much less attention than the Australian exports. The total for the week from below the equator was much smaller than a year ago. Most of the Argentine wheat went to the near-by countries and only 310,000 bushels to Europe.

European crop news on the whole continues unfavorable, and in France it is feared the crop will be under ordinary domestic requirements. Unseasonably growth a few weeks back, followed by cold wave increased apprehension over the winter crops of Europe.

In this country the weather has been unfavorable in the west and southwest there having been precipitation. The Argentinians, who are heavy farmers now on the west, Kansas and contiguous territory, there will be another small crop. In other parts of the belt, however, conditions are favorable, with plenty of moisture.

Corn Trade Sluggish
Domestic flour production is heavy, commercial mills reporting a grind last week of 1,323,000 barrels, the largest weekly production in some time. The flouring-by-product uses largely on a hand-to-mouth basis, however. It is the unanimous opinion of cash men that mills will be obliged to take terminal wheat freely from now to new crop.

Corn trade has been sluggish much of the time, with the buying demand too thin to cause more than temporary rallies. Traders apparently fear a liberal run of low-grade corn.

Argentine corn estimates have shown a radical change recently, one of the latest forecasts indicating a crop of 430,000,000 to 450,000,000 bushels, which would not be much more than was raised last year. The estimates show a tremendous downward revision from the extremely optimistic forecasts of a month or six weeks ago. For the week Argentine cleared 4,252,000 bushels of wheat, 831,000 bushels was shipped to Europe.

Rye prices here broke quite sharply following a slump at Winnipeg, but recovered from this break, and held rather steady. Cash No. 2 rye is selling at 5 to 7c premium over the May.

Money Markets
New York
Call money 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Time money 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Bankers' acceptance 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
London 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Paris 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Berlin 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Frankfurt 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Brussels 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Amsterdam 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Geneva 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Zurich 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Basel 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Lyon 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Munich 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Vienna 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Warsaw 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Stockholm 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Helsinki 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Oslo 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Copenhagen 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Stockholm 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Helsinki 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Oslo 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Copenhagen 1 1/2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%

State Mutual Life Has
Good Gain in Business
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—The State Mutual Life Assurance Company, one of the five oldest insurance companies in the United States, registered a gain of 10.9 per cent in new policy for life insurance during 1935, according to the nineteenth annual report of the company. Business revenue totalled \$36,485,410 against \$32,869,134 in 1934, and net new premiums on new insurance rose 24.59 per cent.

Total assets of the company rose from \$153,367,880 to \$164,560, and the ratio of surplus to liabilities as of Dec. 31, 1935 is stated as 6.67 per cent. During the year the company paid out \$5,701,805 in death claims and \$10,404,620 in benefits or dividends to living policyholders.

Conditions improved business conditions, loans on policies declined from \$5,585,425 to \$3,230,748, and the average amount of new policies rose from \$2,831 to \$3,055.

Wheat Averages Higher
In Early Trading Today
CHICAGO, Feb. 29 (AP)—Wheat averaged a little higher early today. Reports indicated need for immediate moisture Southwest, and there were signs of another decrease in the United States visible supply total Monday.

Opening unchanged to 1/4 cent higher, May 1.00 1/4, July 91 1/4, wheat held near these limits. Corn also started unchanged to 1/4 up, May 60 1/4, and continued firm.

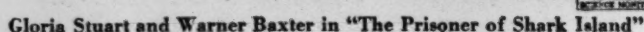
Valuation of the Dollar
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—The following quotations, in cents of the value of the dollar, are based on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc, based on the gold standard.

Feb. 29, Feb. 28, Feb. 27, Feb. 26, Feb. 25, Feb. 24, Feb. 23, Feb. 22, Feb. 21, Feb. 20, Feb. 19, Feb. 18, Feb. 17, Feb. 16, Feb. 15, Feb. 14, Feb. 13, Feb. 12, Feb. 11, Feb. 10, Feb. 9, Feb. 8, Feb. 7, Feb. 6, Feb. 5, Feb. 4, Feb. 3, Feb. 2, Feb. 1, Jan. 31, Jan. 30, Jan. 29, Jan. 28, Jan. 27, Jan. 26, Jan. 25, Jan. 24, Jan. 23, Jan. 22, Jan. 21, Jan. 20, Jan. 19, Jan. 18, Jan. 17, Jan. 16, Jan. 15, Jan. 14, Jan. 13, Jan. 12, Jan. 11, Jan. 10, Jan. 9, Jan. 8, Jan. 7, Jan. 6, Jan. 5, Jan. 4, Jan. 3, Jan. 2, Jan. 1, Dec. 31, Dec. 30, Dec. 29, Dec. 28, Dec. 27, Dec. 26, Dec. 25, Dec. 24, Dec. 23, Dec. 22, Dec. 21, Dec. 20, Dec. 19, Dec. 18, Dec. 17, Dec. 16, Dec. 15, Dec. 14, Dec. 13, Dec. 12, Dec. 11, Dec. 10, Dec. 9, Dec. 8, Dec. 7, Dec. 6, Dec. 5, Dec. 4, Dec. 3, Dec. 2, Dec. 1, Nov. 30, Nov. 29, Nov. 28, Nov. 27, Nov. 26, Nov. 25, Nov. 24, Nov. 23, Nov. 22, Nov. 21, Nov. 20, Nov. 19, Nov. 18, Nov. 17, Nov. 16, Nov. 15, Nov. 14, Nov. 13, Nov. 12, Nov. 11, Nov. 10, Nov. 9, Nov. 8, Nov. 7, Nov. 6, Nov. 5, Nov. 4, Nov. 3, Nov. 2, Nov. 1, Oct. 31, Oct. 30, Oct. 29, Oct. 28, Oct. 27, Oct. 26, Oct. 25, Oct. 24, Oct. 23, Oct. 22, Oct. 21, Oct. 20, Oct. 19, Oct. 18, Oct. 17, Oct. 16, Oct. 15, Oct. 14, Oct. 13, Oct. 12, Oct. 11, Oct. 10, Oct. 9, Oct. 8, Oct. 7, Oct. 6, Oct. 5, Oct. 4, Oct. 3, Oct. 2, Oct. 1, Sept. 30, Sept. 29, Sept. 28, Sept. 27, Sept. 26, Sept. 25, Sept. 24, Sept. 23, Sept. 22, Sept. 21, Sept. 20, Sept. 19, Sept. 18, Sept. 17, Sept. 16, Sept. 15, Sept. 14, Sept. 13, Sept. 12, Sept. 11, Sept. 10, Sept. 9, Sept. 8, Sept. 7, Sept. 6, Sept. 5, Sept. 4, Sept. 3, Sept. 2, Sept. 1, Aug. 31, Aug. 30, Aug. 29, Aug. 28, Aug. 27, Aug. 26, Aug. 25, Aug. 24, Aug. 23, Aug. 22, Aug. 21, Aug. 20, Aug. 19, Aug. 18, Aug. 17, Aug. 16, Aug. 15, Aug. 14, Aug. 13, Aug. 12, Aug. 11, Aug. 10

FLORIDA DAYTONA BEACH (Continued) Triple "S" Groceries 220 South Beach Street 726 Main Street, Pen Side LAWSON MARKET McDONALD MARKET 100% Home Owned DOBY'S MEN'S SHOP Beach and Volusia Avenue Daytona Beach, Florida The CAMEL'S BELL of Peking, China. A Well Known Shop of the Orient Serves Western Needs ORMOND BEACH Summer-Watch Hill, R. 1.	FLORIDA MIAMI (Continued) Complete Car Service Singular H-C Gasoline and Motor Oil Goodyear and Pennaylania Tires Distributors of Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES Battery Charging and Road Service Everglades Battery Co. 1301 N. E. Second Ave. S-3538 One Block West of First Church SEIBERLING AIR-COOLED TIRES NEVER WEAR SMOOTH Distributed by DIXIE TIRE COMPANY MIAMI AND MIAMI BEACH The Jersey Ice Cream Co.	FLORIDA MIAMI BEACH (Continued) LOUIS' GRILL 20th Street at Collins Avenue Opp. Paddock Hotel Famous because of Louis' cuisine ex- perience and sub- limity. Served indoors or out. Smart Hats Alice ROSS New Locations 1700 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD 839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH ORLANDO DICKSON-IVES The Woman's Store The new Snyderknits are smart for spring Cor. Orange Avenue and Central	FLORIDA WEST PALM BEACH (Continued) Travel from Your Armchair With a Round-the-World Ferrodyn Stewart-Warner Radio The Magic Dial Takes you to Boston, London, Paris, Berlin, wherever you desire. Burkhardt's Electric Shop 207 CLEMATIS STREET Contractor Dealer	NORTH CAROLINA ASHEVILLE Asheville Ice & Storage Company ICE AND COAL Cold Storage for Perishables 34 South Market Street Tel. 73 and 158 CHARLOTTE The Sanitone process offers a radical departure from the long estab- lished and accepted custom of using an absolutely water free cleaning solvent. For the finest quality cleaning always specify Sanitizing at the Charlotte Laundry, Inc. The Sani- tone Trade Mark is the symbol of their superiority in this community, for only quality cleaners are licensed to do Sanitizing... the most thorough cleaning process known. Charlotte Laundry INCORPORATED Established 1899 SANITONE DIAL 3-5191 Reliance Engineering Co. INCORPORATED E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533	SWITZERLAND GENEVA Monitor Advertising Information Bureau If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 25.445, where a bureau of local and national advertising is main- tained. 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC. Look for display advertising from Switzer- land in the news section R. Passy (Cheese) SPECIALITE DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES Tel. 101 BADAN & CIE (Drapery Store) HAUTES NOUVEAUTES 23/25 Rue de la Confédération TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE Fondée 1822 BUISSON-PAISANT 9 Rue de la Confédération TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTES BONNETERIE LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS ZURICH Druckerei für die ganze Schweiz liefert sorgfältig Buchdruckerei A. MAURER, ZÜRICH im Helmhau MEYER-BUCK Schiffbau / Kirchgasse CHINA AND EARTHENWARE Tea and Dinner Sets Fr. L. Oswald MALERGESCHAFT Rüschiachstr. 54 Tel. 62.551 (ART SHOP)	Union of South Africa JOHANNESBURG (Continued) Henwoods are good to you for . . . Glassware and China, Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Dom- estic Hardware. Also Springs and Fretwork BETTER VALUE IN FOOTWEAR Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store Only Address: SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd. Sackville Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET PIETERMARITZBURG CO-OPERATION IT PAYS SHOP AT THE CO-OP THE STORE WITH AN IDEAL 24 Well Equipped Departments At Your Service EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY 138 Church Street. Phone 2835 and 3554 Branch Store at Estcourt	VICTORIA MELBOURNE-Camberwell Cooper's Frock Shops 281 Burke Road, Camberwell W 2704 230 Station Street, Box Hill WX 2233 Beauty Salon at Box Hill SPORTSWEAR and MILLINERY ALL YOU NEED in CHINA TOOLS PAINTS CRYSTAL CUTGLASS BRIANT'S 441 Burke Rd., Camberwell Tel. W. 2700 The BEAUTY SHOPPE (Gladys Annett) of MARLENE for individuality in Hairdressing 2 Prospect Hill Rd. (3 doors from Burke Rd.) CAMBERWELL Phone W. 2177
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KEY-McCABE FURNERAL HOMES Jacksonville St. Augustine 45 W. Church St. 30 St. George St. STANDARD FURNITURE 520 HOGAN FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769 FLOSSY ROFFÉ Inc. Gowns and Hats Windsor Hotel Lobby TELEPHONE 5-5934 Westinghouse Iron Fireman Air Conditioning JOSEPH NEEDHAM Plumbing and Heating 212 W. Adams Street Phone 5-6062 Walk-Over Boot Shop Complete Shoeing or Spring and Summer SHOES 211 LAURA ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA. —SPECIALTIES— Fresh Vegetables in Season Home Cooked Pastry Westerfield's Cafeteria "THE SOUTH'S FINEST" 216 WEST FORSYTH ST. Tel. 5-1750	Estelles 200 E. Flagler Street, Miami Miami's Most Exclusive TYPEWRITER STORE ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT Typewriters—Adding Machines Portables—Minicaps Supplies Service Rentals PALM TYPEWRITER CO. 171 N. E. Second St. Ph. 2-0514 INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS W. W. BAKER GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc. 13 W. FLAGLER STREET Phone 31805 COTTAGE INN REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS MRS. ERICSON Proprietress 145 BISCAYNE BLVD. MIAMI, FLA. HOME FURNITURE EXCHANGE New and Used Furniture Bought, Sold, and Exchanged 763 S. W. 8TH STREET PH. 2-1109 McFARLAND AWNING CORP. 742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET Awnings—Canopies Tarpaulins and Umbrellas HART HARDWARE COMPANY Everything for the Fisherman BEST TACKLE BIGGEST VARIETY FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1616 44 N. E. FIRST STREET	OSANN SPORTS APPAREL HOTEL SORENO St. Petersburg, Florida SUMMER SHOP KENNEDYPORT, MAINE TILLINGHAST INC. 421 CENTRAL AVENUE Matrix Shoes HEWITT'S NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET Groceries, Meats, Vegetables Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters 117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403 HOME OWNED KELLER'S SHOE REPAIR SHOP Exceptionally Fine Work New Way Process 150 Central Ave. St. Petersburg, Fla.	LAUNDRY May's HEMLOCK 5300 An Institution of 30 Years Standing Mail Orders Solicited ATLANTA, GA. Nationally Known SHOES for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family BYCK'S 205 PEACHTREE STREET United Shoe Repairers and Hat Cleaners SHOES DYED ANY COLOR 100 Peachtree Opposite Piedmont Hotel Hubbard Printing Co. GOOD PRINTING 29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 1957 LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY	SWITZERLAND BERNE Monitor Advertising Information Bureau If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertising is maintained. MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-4 p. m. daily. Look for display advertising from Switzer- land in the news section Mollenhof & Co. MARKTGASSE 8, BERN STRICKWAREN UNTERWÄSCHE STROMPE HANDARBEITEN WOLLE Knitted Goods, etc. BALLI-HUETE Burgdorf Rüschelengasse 8 (Hats) Bern Thun Neuengasse 41 Balliz 42 G. LÜSCHER KUNSTMALER Willadingweg 37 (Artist)	JOHANNESBURG McCullagh & Bothwell For QUALITY Goods At Popular Prices Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors 44 RISSIK STREET Ward & Salmons For Value in Men's Wear Boys' Wear Sports Goods Footwear, Bags and Trunks Cor. ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS. P. O. BOX 1036 Phone 7491/3 Also at KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI MARIE LYNCH & CO. LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS 3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO" P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2490	REGENCY CAFE SOVEREIGN VALUE Good Cooking—Good Service Pleasant Surroundings CLYDE WAY, 132 ELIZABETH STREET Obrey's SHOE SALON All Newest, Exclusive Styles and Designs in MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING FOOTWEAR Cor. Manchester Unity Arcade and Collins Street, 1 The Australian 7 P. a. WOMAN'S postpaid Fashions Articles Shoes Monthly at all News Agents Through- out Australia and at 358 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE F. 6462 C. CARLSON Ladies' Hairdresser TOWN HALL CHMBS. 246 LITTLE COLLINS ST.	MACDUFFS The "House That Value Built" 26 Departments Supply Your Needs— Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store. JAMES SMITH, Ltd. WELLINGTON MACDUFFS The "House That Value Built" 26 Departments Supply Your Needs— Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store. COLLIE'S Furniture and Furnishings QUALITY VALUE Manners Street and Riddiford Street GEORGE & GEORGE LTD. DRAPERS & FURNISHERS. LINDSAY'S LTD. Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices Courtenay Place (opposite St. James) Lambton Quay (opposite Midland)
MIAMI TO HELP YOU If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445 TIP TOP GROCERY CO. "Miami's Market Center" 27 N. W. FIFTH STREET 1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET We appreciate your patronage Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by Gralynn Laundry 400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148 IVES Certified FLORIDA'S FIRST DAIRY Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby Miami Phone 2-7162 EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that seems to re- sponse to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.	HEITMAN'S CAFE A Most Charming Place to Eat "Just Excellent Food" We make all of our pies and cakes and other delicious desserts. POPULAR PRICES 34 Biscayne Blvd. Near Flagler St. (In Columbus Hotel) FLAMINGO HAT SHOP You will always find a table of very good values at \$2.50 throughout the year 208 E. Flagler Street MIAMI BEACH TO HELP YOU If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445 Look for Florida display advertising in the news section. PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr. Phone 5-1503 LINCOLN TAILORS FINE MERCHANT TAILORING 1671 MICHIGAN AVE. MIAMI BEACH When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or under a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.	SEARS and Save SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO. TAMPA, FLORIDA OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST Tampa Stock Farms FOREMOST ICE CREAM PHONE 4983 LANE BROS. PURE PASTEURIZED MILK WEST PALM BEACH FLAMINGO BEAUTY SHOPPE We specialize in Duart Permanent Waves, "Choice of the Hollywood Stars." Shampoo, Set and Dry, "The-Manicure 50c" Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. 2009 SO. DIXIE Phone 4632	FURS Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined 220 PEACHTREE STREET Schneider & Son JEWELERS "Let Our Street Clock be Your Guide" 107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E. ATLANTA, GA. MAY'S KNITTING SHOP 14 HARRIS STREET, N. W. (Opp. Entrance Capital City Club) Knitting Yarns, Needlepoint and Accessories INSTRUCTIONS FREE MACON Nutting Floral Co. Flowers for All Occasions PHONE 1776 171 COTTON AVENUE Crescent LAUNDRY CO. Known for Quality Work PHONE 16 LAUNDRY-DRY CLEANING DYEING	SWITZERLAND BERNE Monitor Advertising Information Bureau If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertising is maintained. MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-4 p. m. daily. Look for display advertising from Switzer- land in the news section Mollenhof & Co. MARKTGASSE 8, BERN STRICKWAREN UNTERWÄSCHE STROMPE HANDARBEITEN WOLLE Knitted Goods, etc. BALLI-HUETE Burgdorf Rüschelengasse 8 (Hats) Bern Thun Neuengasse 41 Balliz 42 G. LÜSCHER KUNSTMALER Willadingweg 37 (Artist)	JOHANNESBURG McCullagh & Bothwell For QUALITY Goods At Popular Prices Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors 44 RISSIK STREET Ward & Salmons For Value in Men's Wear Boys' Wear Sports Goods Footwear, Bags and Trunks Cor. ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS. P. O. BOX 1036 Phone 7491/3 Also at KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI MARIE LYNCH & CO. LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS 3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO" P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2490	REGENCY CAFE SOVEREIGN VALUE Good Cooking—Good Service Pleasant Surroundings CLYDE WAY, 132 ELIZABETH STREET Obrey's SHOE SALON All Newest, Exclusive Styles and Designs in MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING FOOTWEAR Cor. Manchester Unity Arcade and Collins Street, 1 The Australian 7 P. a. WOMAN'S postpaid Fashions Articles Shoes Monthly at all News Agents Through- out Australia and at 358 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE F. 6462 C. CARLSON Ladies' Hairdresser TOWN HALL CHMBS. 246 LITTLE COLLINS ST.	MACDUFFS The "House That Value Built" 26 Departments Supply Your Needs— Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store. JAMES SMITH, Ltd. WELLINGTON MACDUFFS The "House That Value Built" 26 Departments Supply Your Needs— Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store. COLLIE'S Furniture and Furnishings QUALITY VALUE Manners Street and Riddiford Street GEORGE & GEORGE LTD. DRAPERS & FURNISHERS. LINDSAY'S LTD. Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices Courtenay Place (opposite St. James) Lambton Quay (opposite Midland)
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GOD shall repay. I am safer so.
—ROBERT BROWNING

By E. C. S.



[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Editorials

Do the People Want to Be Fooled?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is taking his courage in his hands when, in the face of an approaching election, he tells the American people that something over \$1,120,000,000 is necessary in new taxes. The outline of his forthcoming message represents a commendable facing of some of the fiscal necessities induced by free spending and agricultural subsidies.

Yet this is made easier by the fact that according to one line of reasoning the impact of these requirements at this time can be attributed in one instance to the Supreme Court's outlawing of AAA, and in the other to Congress's passage of the veterans' bonus over a veto. Furthermore, the President does not yet attempt to face the big eventual necessity of paying off the principal of the many-billion-dollar debt assumed for relief and recovery activities.

In addition to this, Mr. Roosevelt neatly leaves to Congress the prickly problem of how the taxes are to be levied and where the money is to be raised. This again, in a campaign year, is a question of no mean consequence. Administration leaders in the House and Senate had hoped for political reasons to avoid any taxes this session except those necessary to continue the financing of farm aid.

In Congress the most conspicuous example of courage in this connection is Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin. A Progressive, formerly an insurgent Republican, often termed a Left Winger, he nevertheless is sponsor for legislation offered as an amendment to the revenue bill last year which would extend income tax collection to lower brackets than are now affected. Financial realism and sound popular government alike demand this action.

It is necessary along with heavy taxation of high incomes, because even confiscation of those incomes would not provide the revenues required. It is necessary in place of some of the invisible taxes now in effect, in order that voters may be more conscious of the outlays they are saddling on themselves through their Government. However, congressional opinion falters and looks toward such

alternatives as sales taxes and that easiest of delusive excises, a further tax on gasoline.

Yet are congressmen wholly to blame if they forecast that taxation, however necessary, will mean unpopularity at the polls, and if they try to trim their sails accordingly? Does not frankness compel an admission that these veteran seners of public sentiment are largely correct in their estimate of popular reaction? That is, accurate unless a considerable public awakening takes place.

Do the people really want, in the expressive American vernacular, to be "kidded"? Do they want to be governed in an atmosphere of financial self-deception? Or will they respect the courage and candor of a party, a group, or of individuals in Congress who will tell them the facts of their situation instead of postponing the inevitable and will recommend taxes designed to raise the money in plain sight instead of by sleight of hand.

Postponement means only the addition of a further bill for interest, and invisibility of taxes makes for irresponsibility in government. Visibility of taxation does not mean necessarily that the people of small income should bear any greater portion of the load than they are bearing now through hidden excises, but that they should know they are bearing it. It means paying taxes as taxes instead of through unrecognized increased prices for everyday purchases of a wide variety of goods. Improvement of business will mean a large increase in income tax revenues, so that while some extension of taxes will be necessary, it will not be so great as some alarmists pretend.

Improvement of the tax system is very much like improving the movies, or current literature, or the radio, or canned goods. It depends very much on the public's wanting an improvement and expressing a desire to get it. Does the public want to be coddled and duped by its public men and told that the rich people or the corporations or the next generation will pay the bill? Or will it appreciate courage sufficiently to support members of Congress who face the situation realistically, let the people know that it is they who will pay anyway and present the bill frankly? Those in the long run are the basic questions.

Impossible? Not in Japan

IF THE news from Japan is correct—and being from Japan it is quite possible—the situation may be more stable than the world has supposed. Reports say the revolt of army radicals is ended; Japan has a Premier, in fact the same Premier, Admiral Keisuke Okada, supposed to have been assassinated in the massacre of moderates on Wednesday, has apparently been attending all the conferences ostensibly held to select his successor, and so far is openly acknowledged as Premier.

The denouement makes the natural efforts of journalists and statesmen in other countries to guess who would be Premier and what would be the effect of the revolt on Japanese policy appear a bit ridiculous. It even adds impossibility to the seemingly impossible description of the "next Premier" which appeared in a New York paper on Friday:

Whoever is selected must be a "strong army man," able to keep the militarists in hand and favoring strong policies sufficient in degree to satisfy the army radicals.

In other words: The Premier will have to be a strong man who can keep the militarists in check by satisfying some of their more radical demands. This is not so foolish as it sounds. At least, the folly is not that of the correspondent who thus described what the civil leaders in Japan are apparently trying to do. The folly—if folly it be—is theirs. How long they can go on trying to satisfy the hothouse who engineered this outrage is a question other peoples will not attempt to answer any more than they would now attempt to choose a new Premier for Japan.

Plumes for Peacocks

DO YOU yearn to make a sartorial showing? Does the early promise of spring lightly turn your fancy to thoughts of clothes that shall make you comparable to those square-shouldered and square-jawed he-men in the magazine advertisements? Then you must have at least a dozen suits, rules a styles expert, member of the New York Custom Cutters' Club.

That is not all. The winter of our discontent is to be made glorious summer by coats of many colors. Wives will have little difficulty in getting husbands to dress for dinner when tuxedos of "hunting red" are in favor. The tailors have been reading Sartor Resartus. Listen to quaint Herr Teufelsdröckh, discoursing on the Philosophy of Clothes:

What meaning lies in Colour. . . . If the Cut betoken Intellect and Talent, so does the Colour betoken Temper and Heart.

But the style expert goes gravely wrong when he declares that the man of the family should spend more of the family budget for his clothes than the woman. Who does he suppose tells the well-dressed man what he shall wear, and when?

"WHAT IS SO RARE as a day in June?" A fifth Saturday in February. Calendar experts tell us there will not be another until 2025.

Fare Enough

MILLIONS of travelers—and, more important, millions of potential travelers—have reason to rejoice at the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission requiring all American railroads to reduce fares to 2 cents a mile in coaches and 3 cents a mile in Pullmans.

Of course, such a fare would be unfair if made solely with reference to the desires of passengers and without adequate consideration of the needs of the railroads. Actually, however, the practical effect of the order is limited to the northeastern quarter of the United States, the so-called eastern trunk line region and New England. Railroads of the West and South, composing more than three fourths of the area of the country, already have rates as low as, or lower than, the rates now ordered into effect.

Even one of the lines now affected has stood ready for some time to pioneer such rates in the East. Three companies, two of them among the most prosperous, have stood in the way of the reduction. Their point of view is understandable. Their passenger traffic was standing up fairly well and it was a guess whether a lower fare would bring the considerable increase in traffic necessary to cover costs. Nevertheless, due to excursions and the like, the average revenue from coach passengers in 1933 was only 2.05 cents as compared with the proposed 2 cents.

One principal effect of the order will be to make attractive fares equally available to all travelers, wherever they need to go and at whatever time, rather than merely to those who can take advantage of excursions. Another will be to encourage through cross-country travel by rail where heretofore the effect of low rates in the South and West has been somewhat checked by the barrier of higher rates northeast of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati or Washington. The ruling will be especially welcome in New England; it portends a boom for its widely advertised summer vacation trade.

It ought to be remembered that essentially railroad transportation is mass transportation. Its greatest economy and efficiency are made possible only by volume of traffic. The 2-cent fare is the most effective rail travel stimulator in sight. The order of the commission represents the most important action it could have taken for the benefit of the passenger division of American railroads.

"How MANY automobiles will 2 billion \$\$\$ buy?" asks Detroit, according to the Automotive Daily News. The eyes of the world's biggest motorcar mart are upon the paid-in-advance soldiers' bonus. An American Legion questionnaire disclosed the fact that tens of thousands of veterans intended to buy nice, new, shiny cars as soon as the bill became law, using as down payment the Adjusted Compensation Certificates. "Good times" for the automobile and allied industries; considerable employment gains; new cars for veterans—but many a taxpayer will have to tinker up the old car or go on foot.

Hero of the Arctic

Book News of the Day

WHEN former President Taft came back to public life as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he said, "I am glad to return to the only two permanent things in Washington: the Washington Monument and General Greely." The name of Adolphus Washington Greely is a monument in the annals of the Arctic. His work in the Far North has won him enduring fame.

Tragedy plods heavily through the history of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition as recounted in the late Gen. William Mitchell's biography of its leader: GENERAL GREELY (New York: Putnam, \$2.50). Out of twenty-five men, only six survived that terrible winter at Cape Sabine in northeast Ellesmere Land.

It is a story of unflinching heroism in the face of almost unbelievable hardships. The tragedy is mitigated by the devotion and loyalty these men evidenced toward one another in their desperate struggle to survive.

There were a few pathetic cases where individual honor could not hold out against unremitting suffering. The execution of one man for repeatedly stealing stores is a sad episode. But an extract from the diary found on the body of Private Schneider offers a touching contrast:

"Lots of sealskin and thongs were found on the Doctor and Bender both, which showed how dishonest they was. Although Henry has told that I had eaten a lot of sealskin, I deny the assertion. I only ate my own boots and a part of an old pair of pants."

Greely's burden was doubly hard because he carried the weight of command. It was share and share alike, except in the case of Ellison, who had lost his hands and feet. Each man contributed a share of his pitiful allowance to sustain their disabled comrade. Eloquent comment on their self-sacrifice appears in the statement that rescuers found Ellison the strongest of the survivors.

There was another side to the grim struggle. General Mitchell's account emphasizes the part Mrs. Greely played. He pays a deserved tribute to her steadfast assurance that after three years her husband was still alive. Her victory is all the more important because of the official apathy encountered in her efforts to organize a relief expedition.

General Mitchell's biography of Greely is the record of a varied and useful public life. But the intensely stirring narrative of that Arctic expedition overshadows other achievements. In these times of turmoil and human strife it is good to read a book that magnifies man's humanity to man.

H. T.

North . . South . . East . . West

Where Politics and Culture Combine

By Frank L. Perrin

MADISON, WIS.

A DAY in what, in the language of some of our amateur radio humorists, is my "old home town," recalls some almost forgotten experiences. The season is not auspicious if one seeks to rediscover the picturesque beauty of Madison. In summer it nestles in the broad basin which holds four placid blue and green lakes. It is garlanded with trees which border streets and broad arteries and adorn a capital park of surpassing proportions. But now the lakes are still icebound. The trees stretch appealing arms toward an unresponsive sun. The streets, but partially cleared, run deep with snow water. The majestic marble Capitol building, with its points indicating north, south, east and west, stands grim and forbidding in the eyes of the nonconformist.

Today I walked again in Bascom Hall, executive office of Wisconsin University. Next June, if all is well, I hope to return to Madison and rediscover it in all its charming finery. A notice received a few weeks ago informs me that in this June a certain class is to observe what is referred to as its golden jubilee. I remember that such groups once met in Madison and that it seemed quite an event that men and women, after fifty years, could still be permitted to travel about, unattended, to observe so important an occasion. It does not seem so remarkable today. Perhaps the perspective has become distorted now, but I am inclined to believe that it more probably was distorted then.

Larger groups of students march up and down the hill today than in those years already referred to here. I met thousands of them as they made their way to their classrooms, and my appraisal of values of the American youth rose appreciably meantime. There is the light of purpose in their faces. If someone has told them that there is no longer opportunity for those who have prepared themselves to take up the work of the world, this has not been believed. I do not know the young men and young women of other countries as well as I know those of my own, but I am convinced that no nation, great or small, has as an asset anything surpassing in actual and potential value, the youth of America.

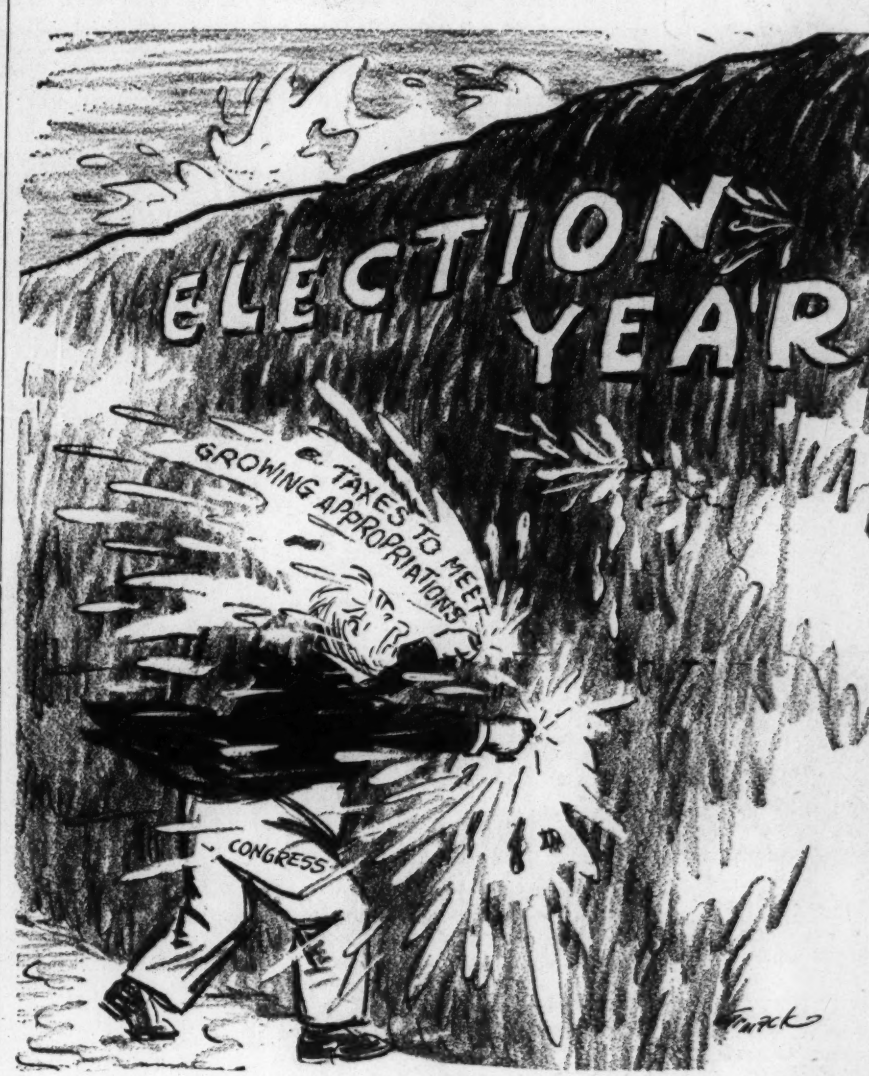
And as I walked down the familiar path which led me to the corner of State Street, I committed myself anew to the task of preserving for and restoring to these men and women of tomorrow the heritage of opportunity and responsibility

which was the gift to the young people of that earlier day of which I was just then thinking. This heritage has not been impaired. Yet in some way its importance and the significance of the responsibilities of custodians and builders have come to be less seriously regarded. It is because of this, perhaps, that there is the temptation, in times of crisis or discontent, to experiment with the theories and nostrums which have been the resort of peoples elsewhere whose institutions, and liberties, and opportunities do not rest upon the firm foundation which our own forbears established to the glory and in the name of the divine architect.

Because of an unexpected combination of events it was not possible for me to meet Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the university, at the place and time appointed. But at the end of the day, after the slight confusion had been ironed out, we visited long and understandingly over the telephone. Incidentally, I inquired of him if the considerable revival of the earlier possibility of his becoming at least a receptive candidate for the Republican presidential nomination at Cleveland next June was inspired by his friends and with his knowledge. I am assured that Dr. Frank has no thought of becoming an avowed candidate. I am as firmly convinced, however, that no man of his caliber and vision would, either in February or in June, decline so great an honor if bestowed upon him by the people of his party.

It is now eleven years since Dr. Frank was called to the presidency of the university. It is hardly remembered, even by those to whom it was known, that the first choice of the Board of Regents in selecting a successor to Dean Birge, who served as acting president following the administration of President Van Hise, was Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard University. Dean Pound had accepted and his election was about to be announced when he decided, upon advice of others, to withdraw his promise. Dean Pound was a western man, originally, and it was thought he would fit into the general scheme of things at Madison. Dr. Frank was next chosen, though he was supposed to lack the qualifications of western experience and western tact. He has established himself in the confidence of those about him. It would not be true to say that he is not politically minded. He is. But he is not strongly partisan, perhaps because he does not find all the virtues or all the wisdom in any one political party.

Look Out Below!



Prosperity—At the Corner

HE IS just an old Chinatown coolie. A simple, obscure fellow. Yet he has accomplished, in his own small way, what a nation has tried to do for six long years.

We saw him first about two years ago. It was one of those cold, drizzly San Francisco nights. We were headed home when we spied him, newly set up in business on the sidewalk corner by one of the large Chinatown bazaars. Two orange boxes and a few dozen small oranges comprised his stock and store.

Unheeding the cold and wet, he sat smiling at each passer-by. We smiled too as we bought his oranges, to see such glowing optimism on a cheerless night.

It was several weeks before we passed the corner again. There he sat, still

radiant. There were now two boxes for his counter, one holding the oranges, the other chestnuts. Here was a sign of progress.

From that night he became a personal concern of ours. We often went out of our path to buy his fruit and see how he was doing. Gradually the microscopic business grew. The two boxes were separated, and a board laid across them for added counter space. Apples came to glow beside the oranges and chestnuts. Later lichee nuts, sugar-spangled ginger, and the candied fruits of China added their tints to the medley of his stock.

Once disaster hovered. The bazaar owner, doubtless thinking this lowly being no proper adornment for his handsome entrance, ordered the little fellow around the corner into a less-traveled alley. We happened along as he was sadly packing up his chattels. The smile was more an attempt than an accomplishment that night.

Just what had happened, who intervened, we never knew. But the following evening he was back at his old stand, and his face was bright. It was a gay night at his corner in spite of the fog.

Dizzy variety came to mark his stock: sacred lily bulbs, chopsticks, flaming tangerines, soft amber loquats, and tightly screwed little bags of roasted peanuts, to lure native and tourist. He had become a part of Chinatown. He and his boxes were there to stay.

We happened down there one evening recently. From a distance we saw that the boxes were gone, and the boards. In their places stood a low table for the stock, and beside it—a peanut roaster. True, it is not one of those glassed-in, chrome-fitted peanut palaces such as line the beaches. The length of it runs no more than two feet—really a small affair. Judging from its dented copper sides it has seen years of service elsewhere. But it roasts peanuts, and whistles in a cheery little treble.

As we looked, we felt a real pride, as much as though that whole valiant establishment were our own.

"I suppose the little fellow's right," my companion mused aloud. "To cultivate simple needs, and work to satisfy them—it may be the answer."

I. G. M.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

February Faded?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I inclose a slight answer to a sad little editorial which appeared in the Monitor:

February faded?

Perhaps it is

In a flat country.

But even there

The sky may show

An apple green at sunset,

A smoke stack

Turn a crusty cheek

Touched by a soft glory.

Here in Vermont

The very twigs take on

A burnished redness.

The white birch

Flushes copper pink

To find herself

Outshone in whiteness,

And the mountains hide,

Faintly smiling,

Behind a gentle haze of sun,

Against a bright-dark

Opalescent sky.

The Valkyrie ride our drifts

In February

And Wotan flings

Prophetic splendor

Round about them.

Bennington, Vt. (Mrs.) M. S. BARBER

The Wide Horizon

"He Will Make Good!"

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LAST October inquiry was made whether the head of a certain foreign state might visit King George officially. The King suggested next Easter—if "nothing untoward" should happen. His intending visitor was among the royal mourners on January 28, and learned that the King had felt his own days among us to be drawing to a close.

In the King's last Christmas broadcast a note of wistful intimacy moved all who heard it. It made us sing "Long to reign over us, God save the King" with added fervor. The miracle of instantaneous, worldwide communion had never seemed quite so wonderful. We were glad then to know, and are thankful today, that he, and his "dear wife, the Queen," knew at last our feelings toward them.

If no British King has ever been mourned by so many who felt they knew him, the sound of his friendly voice "on the air" may account for it in part. But it was mainly because he was "a very ordinary fellow" in an extraordinary degree. This was the secret of his hold upon us.

The secret of his father, Edward VII, was different. His personality was impressive, and his mind acute. Yet when I watched him, close at hand, at Marlborough in the early years of the century, I thought his secret lay in his bigness of heart and eagerness to do some kindness to all sorts and conditions of men and women who could do nothing for him in return. Under King George the constitutional relationship of the Crown and the British peoples was broadened and changed, but it was Edward VII who began the process of turning Queen Victoria's "possessions" into a tacit understanding that the Crown and its wearer should be possessions of their "subjects."

When Prince of Wales, King George seemed like a sailor man stranded amid courts and ceremonies. He was at once shy and bluff. Shy he remained for some years even as King, though, as I know well, his frank, straightforward dealings with men and things soon gave him unerring sureness of touch. He knew what was right, said it and did it. Yet it was long before he felt that, as he put it, he was really "pulling his weight."

Of Edward VIII, as King, none can yet speak. More of his peoples met him as Prince of Wales than ever met an heir to the throne before. They feel no doubt of his kindly quality.

Two impressions of him remain in my mind. Early on an April morning in 1918, at British headquarters on the Italian front, breakfast was being hastily swallowed at the Commander's mess, when the door flew open and in rushed a boyish officer, looking about seventeen though he was nearly twenty-four. He hit another officer playfully on the shoulder with his cap, greeted the Commander with mingled respect and familiarity, and swallowed his breakfast with the rest. He was the Prince of Wales, who had arrived after midnight and had snatched a few hours' rest on a camp bed before beginning duty. He gave his Commander many an anxious hour. He wanted to go everywhere, to see everything, to share the life of the men in the trenches.

After the peace his travels began. These, too, he took seriously. When he came back from Canada the Lord Mayor of London gave a great luncheon in his honor. The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, was there to propose the Prince's health, and did so with sly humor. The Prince was expected to read a well-phrased statement upon his journey through the Senior Dominion; and Mr. John W. Davis, Ambassador of the United States and worthy successor of Lowell and Choate, was to speak to the toast of the Lord Mayor. We all thought the Ambassador's speech would be the event of the day.

In a way, it was. On rising, the Prince of Wales gave Mr. Lloyd George tit for tat in some excellent banter. Then, dropping a prepared manuscript, he spoke of Canada so brilliantly, so shrewdly and so movingly that at the end we let ourselves go in rousing cheers. We sighed as we remembered that John W. Davis had still to speak.

We need not have sighed. I saw Mr. Davis turn his notes face downward before he rose and said: "My Lord Mayor, Your Royal Highnesses, Your Excellencies, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the honor to propose the health of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor"—and sat down. We cheered lustily.

We had gathered to honor a Prince and had found a Man, young, keen, discerning, sympathetic, on whose brow the Crown might one day worthily rest. Since then we have had much reason not to change our minds. We believe Edward VIII will make good.

He will do it in his own way. It will hardly be the way of his father or of his grandfather. The throne stands high above party but its foundations are in the hearts of men. Nowhere are they, now deeper than among the humble, for the humble and needy were nearest to the heart of Edward, Prince of Wales.